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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LX, No. 41

Section 1

February 18, 1936

OPPOSE R.R. COORDINATION Representation of organized railroad labor lined up yesterday against Joseph B. Eastman's first move to compel action on certain of his plans for rail coordination. The federal transportation coordinator announced recently he intended to issue orders forcing railroads to carry out terminal unification projects in 11 cities. J. A. Phillips, vice chairman of the railway labor executives committee, said a checkup had shown the proposed unifications would wipe out 1,000 jobs. (A.P.)

APPROPRIATION BILLS APPROVED The Senate yesterday approved a \$2,889,751,905 measure, including \$1,730,000,000 to pay the bonus and \$440,000,000 for the new farm subsidy program. The remaining \$719,751,905 is to pay the running expenses for the government's independent agencies in the next fiscal year. Voice votes put through the bill itself and the bonus farm fund amendments offered by Senator Byrnes, South Carolina. In the House Democratic leaders laid plans seeking a vote by Friday night. (A.P.)

BARITE MINING A new mining process for the white mineral, barite, which promises to enhance the wealth of seven states, was reported to the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers yesterday. The states are Georgia, Tennessee, South Carolina, Virginia, Missouri, Arizona and California. The new process is flotation, something old in mining but never before applied to barite. (A.P.)

GERMAN EXPORTS A Berlin report by the Associated Press says Germany's exports to the Americas increased by nearly one-third during 1935, official figures published yesterday showed. Exports to Africa, Asia and Australia rose from 15 to 18 percent, but exports to European countries declined about 4 percent. The aggregate exports to all countries increased by 23.8 percent. The South and Central American countries, especially Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela and Argentina accounted for the biggest share of Germany's gains in American trade, but exports to the United States and Canada also improved.

Anglo-
Argentine
Trade

Robert B. Steward, Harvard University, writes in the Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science (February, Toronto) on "Anglo-Argentine Trade Agreements".

The two concluding paragraphs say: "The Anglo-Argentine trade agreement expires in November 1936. Already, however, we hear expressions of London opinion favourable to the renewal of the agreement. The position of Argentine is not so certain. Her willingness to renew the arrangement will depend upon Britain's readiness to continue buying her meat and grain. But there is much pressure being exerted upon Great Britain by the Dominions to carry out the spirit of Ottawa by placing further restrictions upon Argentine meat at the expiration of her present agreement. Whether the system of imperial preference established at Ottawa in 1932 will lead to a breakdown in this and other extra-Empire agreements, or whether the extra-Empire agreements will lead to the abandonment of imperial preference, or whether Great Britain can find some compromise acceptable to both her formal and informal empires (as well as to her own domestic interests) is a question not easily answered in advance. One fact, however, is clearly evident; the Argentine has in so many ways ratified her membership in the sterling area and is so closely linked to Great Britain by trade and finance--more closely even than some of the Dominions--that Great Britain cannot well afford to lose the especially favourable position which she now enjoys in the Argentine. She will, indeed, do much thinking and negotiating before accepting this horn of the dilemma. Meanwhile, the terms of the Roca Agreement continue to assure a regular supply of exchange, at the highly favourable official rate, and thereby British predominance in the Argentine import trade."

Rural Sales

Daily average sales of general merchandise in small towns and rural areas for January were about 10 percent higher in dollar volume than for January 1935, and were 21 percent above those for the same month of 1934, the Department of Commerce reports. (Press.)

Food and
Consumers

"...During the past 60 years public analysts have suppressed nearly all the abuses (in food) which were rife up to the middle of the last century," says an editorial in Food Manufacture (London, February). "Most food manufacturers and distributors are anxious to avail themselves of the results of scientific research and to improve their methods and food chemists have responded ably, as also have the engineers. At the same time, Dr. Monier-Williams, of the (British) Ministry of Health, believes that in some instances methods and processes have been introduced which, although improvements from the vendor's point of view, are at least of doubtful benefit to the consumer, such as the bleaching of flour, the iodine treatment of fruit, the use of certain agricultural insecticides, the use of enamelled vessels for lemonade and acid drinks, and aluminum for cooking vessels, the boiling of tomato puree in copper pans, the fumigation of food, the artificial colouring of food, the use of diacetyl and maleic acid and so on...It would, of course, be a relatively easy matter to fix arbitrary standards or limits, but we must be quite clear that such action is in the best interests of the consumer... There is usually no way of knowing whether these so-called improvements affect food adversely or not. Feeding experiments on animals furnish only

rough indications and with men it is notoriously difficult to ascribe any symptom to a particular cause and to disentangle it from a multitude of other factors...The human stomach has wonderful adaptability and can stand an enormous amount of ill treatment. It may be that most of the things mentioned above are trivial compared with the performances which many people demand of their digestions and the atrocities which are often committed under the guise of cooking."

Congress On February 15 the Senate, by a vote of 56 to 20, passed S. 3780, to make further provision for the conservation and proper utilization of the soil resources of the nation.

Examinations The Civil Service Commission announced the following unassembled examinations: associate public health engineer, \$3,200; assistant public health engineer, \$2,600, Public Health Service.

Economic "The Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Sci-
Theories ence (Toronto, February) in a discussion of economics and the social order, says in part: "The present time offers the economist really great opportunities to test the validity of economic theories by the examination of economic life under various types of social organization. Capitalism, communism, and fascism, with their variants, represent divergent ideals, but within whatever social framework men live and labor, how to deal with the fundamental problems of economics relentlessly challenges the wisdom of political leaders and taxes the technical skill of administrators. Economists are almost swamped by the masses of data that flood ^{from} every quarter. Their immediate task is to observe, to collect data, to verify hypotheses and to analyse these phenomena with a view to developing a useful economic theory. In this process long-accepted assumptions may be shown to be unwarranted, discoveries of new and hitherto unsuspected causal relationships may be made, and venerable theories may have to be modified accordingly. Such results, by freeing economic principles from certain errors or biases, do not weaken the science but place it upon a more secure foundation."

"Legless Russell Lord is author of "Livestock Without Legs"
Livestock" in Country Home (February). He says: "For 25 years Harry Kramer has been raising corn and oats, feeding hogs and cattle, on his 235 acres of Clayton County land in Iowa. Three years ago he started to raise a new kind of crop. It made hardly a dent in the acreage of his other crops. And when the time came for his first harvest, last spring, 450 men came from far and near to do the harvesting for him, paying him well for the privilege. The cash return was in the neighborhood of \$1,000. Mr. Karmar's new crop was trout. A strange kind of farm crop? Well, maybe; but Mr. Kramer and his partner in the enterprise, Earl Hubbard, think it's a pretty good one. That first cash intake (paid by the fishermen in 17 days for being allowed to fish out approximately 2,000 trout at 50 cents a pound) paid them back all the money they had put into the business. And in the years to come they stand to make good profits... But there are other kinds of fish farming besides raising trout, and many a farm has unsuspected possibilities in this field..."

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

February 17--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.75-12.25; cows good 6.00-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.25; vealers good and choice 10.50-12.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.65-11.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.75-11.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.45-11.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.90. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.15-10.15; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-9.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 125 $\frac{3}{4}$ -127 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 122 $\frac{3}{4}$ -124 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 103 $\frac{1}{8}$ -107 $\frac{1}{8}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 112 $\frac{1}{8}$ -128 $\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 106-107 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 107 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 83; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 55 $\frac{3}{8}$ -57 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 69 $\frac{1}{4}$ -71 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 yellow, St. Louis 63-64; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27 $\frac{1}{8}$ -29 $\frac{1}{8}$; K.C. 28-31; St. Louis 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ -32 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 72-75; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 61-68; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 180 $\frac{3}{4}$ -185 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.55-\$1.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.25 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites sold \$1.30-\$1.45 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho Russet Burbanks \$1.90-\$2.10 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.05-\$1.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Idaho points. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$1.00-\$1.25 per 50 pound sacks in the East; Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1.15 in consuming centers; 85¢-95¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Texas Round type cabbage 85¢-\$1.25 per half lettuce crates in terminal markets; 40¢-50¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York Danish type sold \$22-\$24 bulk per ton in New York City; sacked per ton \$18-\$20 f.o.b. Rochester. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes 75¢-\$1.20 per bushel basket in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-95¢ in the Middle West. New York U.S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.15-\$1.25; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.00-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York; f.o.b. sales Rhode Island Greenings \$1.00 at Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 6 points from the previous close to 11.38 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.71 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 11.35 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 11.31 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 37 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 37 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 cents; Y.Americas, 17-17 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 35-35 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 34 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LX, No. 42

Section 1

February 19, 1936

NEUTRALITY ACT PASSED Crushing every attempt to broaden its scope, the Senate yesterday, without a record vote, approved a 14-month extension of the neutrality law and a ban on credit to warring nations. Approval came on the substitute neutrality resolution which had swept to House passage early this week. Without a single change in text, despite repeated efforts by strict neutrality Senators to amend it, the measure was dispatched to the White House for signature. (Washington Post.)

FARM BILL The House agreed yesterday to begin consideration of the Administration's new farm bill today amid predictions of both Democratic and Republican leaders that it would be passed early. Chairman Jones, Texas, of the Agriculture Committee, planned to substitute his version of the soil conservation, state cooperative legislation for the similar bill approved last week by the Senate. The measure may have to go back to the Senate after House action, but Jones expressed confidence an agreement would be reached in one day's conference between committees of the two chambers. (A.P.)

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK HEAD Reorganization of the Export-Import Bank, with Warren Lee Pierson as president, succeeding George N. Peek, who recently resigned that office, was announced yesterday at the State Department. Charles E. Stuart was reelected vice president and James B. Alley, general counsel for the Reconstruction Corporation, was elected a vice president to succeed Wayne C. Taylor, who recently was named Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. (A.P.)

BANK DEPOSIT RECORD Comptroller of the Currency J.F.T. O'Connor announced yesterday that the deposits of the 5,392 active national banks in the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii and the Virgin Islands of the United States on December 31, 1935, the date of the last call made for statements of condition, aggregated \$24,-847,733,000, which was the largest amount ever reported in the history of the national banking system, exceeding by \$500,353,000, or 2.06 percent, the amount reported as of December 31, 1928, the date of the previous high record, when there were 7,635 banks active. (Press.)

Canadian
Farmers

The Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science (Toronto, February) in a note on inter-provincial trade, says: "The farmers of the Prairie Provinces are their own entrepreneurs and their own labourers. As entrepreneurs, to the extent to which they had debts they have suffered severely from the increased burden of interest and principal on their devalued product--and they unfortunately had plenty of debts, both personal and communal. But as labourers they have not suffered from unemployment. The eastern labourer has kept up his wage, in most instances, surprisingly well. But his employment, viewing the workers of each industry as a whole, has sunk to two-thirds, one-half, even one-third of what it was. He has lived largely by consuming his own wealth--accumulations of past year, and partly on the credit of the town, the province and the Dominion; and because the total amount of employment per household per annum has greatly diminished, he has on the average lived on a greatly reduced scale, even if the wage rate per hour and the consequent selling price of the product were not greatly changed. In a depression period agriculture is like a family of three workers, all of whom go on working but for half of their former wages--less than that, if much of the produce has to go to creditors. Manufacturing industry is like a family of three, one of whom continues to work, but at reduced wages, one works half time at his old hourly rate and one ceases to have any work at all. There is not so much to choose between the two conditions as one might think."

Permanent
Dairying

"...Dairying makes for permanency in farm life," says Lloyd Burlingham in Successful Farming (February). "Few things are needed more than that our people settle down--stay put. They move about too much for the good of agriculture, or of themselves. In Robert L. Knight's farm office in Rhode Island is an inscription showing that the farm has been in the family name since 1935. Fences are kept upon such farms, soil values are maintained, there is time to work out a long-time crop and livestock program. Mr. Knight owns Iroquois Sally Winter, the first cow in America to finish 10 consecutive year records in the herd test. At the 1935 National Dairy Show, Knight won 10 blue ribbons, female grand championship and reserve, grand championship on bulls, was premier exhibitor and winner of the governor's trophy..."

Florida
Livestock

"The livestock industry of Florida is rapidly assuming the importance it deserves," says an editorial in Florida Grower (February). "This state is admirably adapted to livestock culture, especially of beef cattle. It was one of the first states in the Union to develop a range country, early Spanish conquistadores roaming their herds over the vast stretches of virgin Florida plains and forests. Prevalence of the Texas fever tick became so widespread in the past 20 years that the industry, with only a desultory control program, deteriorated to a surprising degree. What was once a thriving beef business, with breeding practices much better than they have lately been, became a lackadaisical sort of enterprise, with native scrub stock getting a precarious living as best it could. In the past few years, however, state and federal governments have cooperated in a vigorous

eradication program to rid the state of the devastating cattle tick. Quarantine regulations made stock shows impracticable, but now that the tick is gone, regulations have moderated to such an extent that exhibitions of purebred stock are again feasible..."

Congress, Feb. 17 The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out with amendments S.3483 to provide for rural electrification (S.Rept. 1581). Senator Thomas of Oklahoma submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Interior Department appropriation bill, H.R. 10630, for 1937 as follows: At the proper place in the bill to insert the following: "The sum of \$2,000,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation for relief purposes contained in the emergency relief appropriation act of 1936, approved April 3, 1935, is hereby made available to the Secretary of Agriculture for allocation and payment to the states in the southern great plains area, or to farmers therein, for wind erosion control, under plans to be approved by the Secretary of Agriculture."

No Free Seeds Florists Exchange (February 15), commenting editorially on the fact that the Department ceased distributing free seed thirteen years ago, says: "It would seem as though the trade could do both the Department of Agriculture and itself a good turn and work against any possible revival of the shameless vote-getting graft that the Congressional seed distribution became, by helping to give publicity to the announcement (press release). There is good sales talk in the statement that the seeds formerly sent out by the government were simply commercial stock--if anything not as good as that obtainable from reputable dealers. There is good material here for window placards, advertising copy and catalog fillers."

Light for Layers Ivy M. Howard, writing on "Layers Thrive Under Light" in Successful Farming (February) says: "'Eggs Produced Upon Demand' is a slogan that any farmer can tack up on his poultry door if he uses artificial lights to control production. This is the conclusion reached by R. B. Thompson, head of the Oklahoma A. and M. College poultry department, and Robert Penquite, associate professor of poultry husbandry, at the end of a five-year study of the effects of continuous light on laying hens. Lighting was found to shift the peak of egg production from March and April to November, December and January--months when the demand for hatching and market eggs is greatest. This significant fact was discovered while the poultrymen were conducting an experiment with artificial light to show its effect on the fertility and hatchability of eggs, egg weight and egg production. Two other important facts^{revealed} by the experiment, which is the first long-time lighting experiment ever conducted, are: (1) use of artificial lights does not in any way injure the health of laying hens or cause early death as has been commonly believed; (2) hens under lights do not consume more feed than non-lighted ones...All birds were fed a laying mash made of 200 pounds of wheat bran, 100 pounds of wheat shorts, 100 pounds of yellow corn meal, 100 pounds of pulverized barley, 50 pounds of alfalfa leaf meal, 75 pounds of meat scraps, 40 pounds of cottonseed meal, 15 pounds of dried buttermilk, 12 pounds of bone meal, 6 pounds of limestone, and 6 pounds of salt..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

February 18--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.75-12.25; cows good 6.00-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.25; vealers good and choice 10.50-12.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.75-11.20; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.85-11.20; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.60-11.15; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.35-11.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.15-10.15; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-9.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $125\frac{3}{4}$ - $127\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. $122\frac{3}{4}$ - $124\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $102\frac{3}{4}$ - $106\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $111\frac{3}{4}$ - $127\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. $105\frac{1}{2}$ -107; Chi. $106\frac{3}{4}$ - $112\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 109-110; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 108; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $83\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $55\frac{3}{4}$ - $57\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 71-72; No. 3, Chi. 62- $62\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 64 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $27\frac{1}{4}$ - $29\frac{1}{4}$; K.C. 28-31; Chi. $28\frac{3}{4}$ - $31\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis $31\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 72-75; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 61-68; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $180\frac{1}{4}$ - $185\frac{1}{4}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold \$1.50-\$1.95 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.20 f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$1.00-\$1.25 per 50 pound sack in the East; 85¢-\$1.00 f.o.b. West Michigan points. Texas Round type cabbage sold 85¢-\$1.25 per half lettuce crates in terminal markets; 45¢-50¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York Danish type sold \$22-\$24 bulk per ton in New York City; \$18-\$20 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes sold 75¢-\$1.00 per bushel basket in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls 85¢-\$1.00 in a few middle western cities. New York U.S. No. 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.00-\$1.50; Baldwins 90¢-\$1.15 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1.00-\$1.35 per bushel basket in New York City; f.o.b. sales Rhode Island Greenings 90¢-\$1.00; Baldwins 85¢-90¢ at Rochester.

The average price for Middling $7/8$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 2 points to 11.36 cents. On the same day last year the price was 12.58¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 11.32¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 11.32¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $38\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 38 cents; 90 Score, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 cents; Y.Americas, $17\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $36\frac{1}{4}$ - $36\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Standards, $35\frac{1}{2}$ - $35\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 35 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LX, No, 43

Section 1

February 20, 1936

FARM BILL The administration's "soil conservation" substitute for the AAA started on a three-day journey through the House yesterday, propelled by a rule limiting debate to five hours, assuring a vote by tomorrow. Leaders, who have polled House sentiment, said the measure will be overwhelmingly passed on the final ballot. It was approved last week by the Senate. A determined attack was launched yesterday by members from livestock districts, who insisted the Agricultural Department is preparing to expand dairy products output by converting large acreages into pasture and forage. (Washington Post.)

GOV. COTTON HOLDINGS Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, opposed proposals for the compulsory sale of specified amounts of cotton held by the government through loans made by the Commodity Credit Corporation, or a fixed schedule, on the theory that such procedure might have a depressing effect upon prices in the cotton market. He was confident, however, that at least 1,000,000 bales now held could be disposed of annually under an orderly marketing program, with those in charge of the operations having discretionary authority as to the time sales should be made. (Press.)

CAROLINA POWER RATE The Duke Power Company yesterday filed with the North Carolina state utilities commission a reduced rates schedule, effective March 1, which will save consumers in North and South Carolina an estimated \$529,000 annually, with approximately \$375,000 of the savings occurring in North Carolina. The reductions affect domestic and commercial lighting rates, small retail power rates and gas rates.(U.P.)

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LOANS The Export-Import Bank, of which Warren Lee Pierson was elected president yesterday, will consider the discounting of paper for American exporters at reasonable rates, maturing over a period of five years, when guaranteed by exporters or otherwise secured to the satisfaction of the bank. Up to this time the longest loan has been on a three-year basis. The announcement was made yesterday by Jesse H. Jones, on behalf of the advisory committee, of which he is chairman. He said the bank was prepared to assist in financing the export of agricultural commodities and manufactured articles of all kinds when it can be done on a sound basis. (Press.)

Cotton Farm and Ranch (February 15), in an editorial on farm
 Comment programs, says: "...We will go into the new season with a
 carryover of more than 8,000,000 bales of cotton. It is
 about the only crop of which there is a surplus. To produce a large crop
 of cotton in 1936 would prove most unprofitable. Farm and Ranch would
 not undertake to guess how low the price of cotton would go if we pro-
 duced as much as 15,000,000 or 16,000,000 bales or even 14,000,000. With-
 out adequate control, it may prove that the farmer who grows the most cot-
 ton will lose the most money. Foreign markets are not yet available ex-
 cept in a limited way. With foreign countries spending their money for
 war materials, they will have less with which to buy American cotton. They
 will get as much of their needed supply as they can in trades with other
 countries, and the United States is not one of them. Therefore, the far-
 mer who plans a program that will balance production and provide as many
 of his needs as possible, is the farmer who will prosper most in 1936."

Cooperative M. J. Briggs, assistant manager (Indiana) Farm Bureau
 Fertilizer Cooperative Association; writing in the Hoosier Farmer
 Purchasing (February) on fertilizer purchasing by cooperatives, says:
 in part: "Assuming that in 1935, farmers in the United States
 consumed approximately 5,000,000 tons of fertilizer, or five-eighths of
 the consumption of 1929; and basing the cost on the average cost of dis-
 tribution in the central west, farmers of the United States in 1935 spent
 at least \$26,500,000 to have fertilizer sold to them and delivered to
 their farms. This was done through an agency system of the industry amount-
 ing to approximately 20,000 agents. In 1935, in Indiana, on a tonnage of
 approximately 170,000 tons, which cost the farmers \$4,250,000, the farmers
 paid at least \$500,000 for selling and delivery service. The handling
 charges and delivery services on Farm Bureau fertilizer distributed in
 1935, amounted to approximately \$100,000. In Ripley County, where far-
 mers cooperate in townships to reduce distributive costs, approximately
 four-fifths of the selling and delivery charge was saved. On this basis,
 farmers in Indiana might save annually \$400,000 in delivery and selling
 charges placed against a product which nobody but farmers buy. In the
 United States, using the same basis, approximately \$20,000,000 might be
 saved by the same type of local cooperation. Here's a material saving to
 agriculture which comes only by local cooperation."

Brazilian With the signing of the Brazilian-American reciprocity
 Trade Pacts trade agreement the fate of twoscore commercial treaties
 was sealed and a new departure in Brazilian foreign commer-
 cial relations under the Vargas administration was established, says Rio
 de Janeiro correspondence to the New York Times. Because of the new treaty
 Brazil will cancel 40 commercial agreements. This does not mean that she
 will discontinue the reciprocity trade policy, but, on the contrary, that
 the policy is to be pushed for all it is worth. In the future all com-
 mercial treaties will be concluded upon the basis set forth in the Brazil-
 ian-American treaty. Brazil will begin to negotiate new ones. These new
 pacts will follow the idea of "give and take" on a basis of swapping.
 There is no doubt that the Brazilian-American trade pact is in part re-
 sponsible for the change in Brazil's commercial policy.

Ky. Forest League Realization of the rapidity with which the last remaining stands of virgin deciduous forest in Kentucky are being cut down has led to the organization of a league whose objective is the acquisition of the last remaining forests to be maintained as inviolate preserves. The "Save-Kentucky's-Primeval-Forest" League hopes to do for the deciduous forest what the "Save-the-Redwoods" League has done for California's redwoods groves. The organization meeting was held at the call of Miss Daisy Hume, a representative on the National Conservation Committee of the Garden Club of America. (Science, February 14.)

Federal Reserve Lending James C. Dolley, University of Texas, is author of "The Industrial Advance Program of the Federal Reserve System" in the Quarterly Journal of Economics (February).

Discussing the lending powers of the federal reserve banks, he says: "I would recommend that, of the various lending powers authorized since 1931, the following two provisions alone should be retained. First, the federal reserve banks should be permitted in emergencies to lend to member banks on their promissory notes secured by ineligible but otherwise acceptable assets. Distressed member banks would thus be able to liquidate their sound but temporarily frozen assets to meet deposit withdrawals and credit demands from qualified borrowers. Authority for such lending is found in the present Section 10b of the federal reserve act as added by the banking act of 1935. Second, the federal reserve banks should be permitted during periods of financial crisis to lend directly to individual business concerns on such paper as they can offer which is eligible for rediscount, but only when these borrowers are unable to secure accommodation from their local banks. Thus no industrial concern requiring genuine working capital financing would be denied needed credit..."

Combines in England "Combines are no longer novelties," says The Countryman (England, Jan.-Feb.-Mar.), "and there were several sales of new types this year. The introduction both of a baby combine and of one of the largest American machines (which cut 400 sacks of oats in one day) show that combines are going on. Two or three of the mechanized corn specialists have dropped out, and without unkindness it may be said that they were handicapped in their farming ventures, by want either of capital or experience, or both...Row crop work (tractor hoeing) is becoming commoner. There are sets of tractor tools on the market for doing all potato and sugar beet cultivations and they are sold in fair numbers. Large scale mechanized market gardening is threatening the economic future of the smallholder."

Minnesota Timber In Minnesota this winter the timber business is better this winter than it has been for seven years, says St. Paul correspondence to the New York Times. The temperature has touched 50 below zero; so swamps and tote roads are strong enough to bear the tractors of this modern woods raid. The cut this year will show an increase of 350 percent over the annual production of the past five years, according to M. J. Thornton, state surveyor general, who estimates that 50,000,000 board feet of timber will be taken.

Correction In the item "Permanent Dairying" on page 2 of yesterday's Daily Digest, line 6 should read: "the farm has been in the family name since 1735."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

February 19--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-12.00; cows good 6.00-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.25; vealers good and choice 10.00-11.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.50-11.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.60-11.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.35-10.95; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 9.00-9.15; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-9.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 126 $1\frac{1}{8}$ -128 $1\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 123 $1\frac{1}{8}$ -125 $1\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 103 $5\frac{1}{8}$ -107 $5\frac{1}{8}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 112 $5\frac{1}{8}$ -128 $5\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 106-108; Chi. 108-114; St. Louis 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 84; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ -57 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 71 $\frac{1}{4}$ -72; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 61 $\frac{3}{4}$ -63; St. Louis 65-66 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27 $3\frac{1}{8}$ -29 $3\frac{1}{8}$; K.C. 29 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ -32 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 32 (Nom); No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 72-75; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 61-68; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 180 $\frac{1}{2}$ -185 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountains potatoes brought \$1.45-\$1.95 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.15 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites sold \$1.45 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.20 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho Russet Brubanks \$1.90-\$2.00 carlot sales Chicago; \$1.00-\$1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties onions sold \$1.00-\$1.25 per 50 pound sack in East; Midwestern stock 80¢-\$1.10 in consuming centers; 90¢-\$1.05 f.o.b. West Michigan Points. Texas Round Type cabbage brought \$1.00-\$1.25 in the East. New York Danish Type sold \$18.00-\$20.00 f.o.b. sacked per ton Rochester. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey Type sweet potatoes ranged 75¢-\$1.20 per bushel basket in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-\$1.00 in the Middle West. New York U.S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.15-\$1.25; Baldwins 90¢-\$1.00; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.00-\$1.35 per bushel basket in New York City; f.o.b. sales Rhode Island Greenings \$1.00, Baldwins 90¢ at Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 2 points from the previous close to 11.34 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.58 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.34 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 11.29 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 38 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 cents; Y.Americas, 17-17 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 39-39 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Standards, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -38 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -38 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
(Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LX, No. 44

Section 1

February 21, 1936

POTOMAC
POWER BILL Representative Rankin of Mississippi yesterday introduced a bill to set up a Potomac Valley Authority modeled after the TVA. The Rankin bill is designed to develop the whole of the Potomac River. Its author said he would press for early hearings, probably before the House Military Affairs Committee. (Washington Post.)

TELEVISION
IN GERMANY A Berlin report by the Associated Press says service on Germany's first commercial long-distance telephone and television line will be inaugurated at the opening of the Leipzig Fair March 1. The start of communications follow extensive tests made by the federal post office over a cable 398 kilometers (about 247 miles) in length. Two stations--at Berlin and Leipzig--will limit service over the new wire for the time being with accommodations provided in four booths, two at each end.

NATIONAL
DAIRY PLAN Expenditures in excess of \$10,000,000 will be made for buildings, new machinery and equipment during 1936, Thomas H. McInnerney, president of National Dairy Products Corporation, said yesterday. Construction will start at once on a \$1,000,000 milk plant in St. Louis, Missouri, McInnerney said. The St. Louis facilities will occupy an entire city block. (A.P.)

LEAVE
BILLS Chairman Ramspeck, of the House Civil Service Committee, will confer today with representatives of government employee organizations, before deciding what course to pursue with respect to the amended leave bills, which passed the Senate yesterday. Two courses are open to the House and the government employees. They may accept the Senate amendments, providing a 26-day vacation and a 15-day sick leave, in lieu of the 30-day annual leave provided in the House bill, or they may ask for a conference, in the hope of obtaining some concessions from the Senate conferees. (Washington Post.)

PRICE BILLS Bills to prevent industrial price fixing through operation of the basing point system of making quotations were introduced simultaneously yesterday in the House and Senate. (Washington Post.)

Brazilian Cotton "Spinners in European countries which have satisfactory trade relations with Brazil are sponsoring a campaign for better cotton in that country," says Farm and Ranch editorially (February 15). "They have established standards and are informing growers the kind of staple that they desire most, with the expectation that Brazilian farmers will endeavor to meet their wishes. This bit of news should serve to arouse cotton growers in this country to an appreciation of better quality. When the United States had almost a monopoly of cotton growing, we could produce any kind, short or long staple, or a mixture of everything, and tell them to come and get it. 'Take it or leave it.' In a very few years European spinners will answer the American grower by going to Brazil and other leading producing countries for their cotton and American will go begging. The Federal Government in cooperation with experiment stations and extension services has for a number of years endeavored to induce cotton farmers to improve their cotton and to grow a uniform staple and type in communities and in areas proved to be adapted to the same kind. They have had some success, but are a long ways from the desired goal. Efforts are being redoubled to improve American staple and to gin and bale it in a more satisfactory manner. Therefore Farm and Ranch joins others in urging community effort in this direction..."

Seed Treatment "Elevators in 36 Minnesota towns during the 1935 planting season offered a new service to their communities by the installation of seed-treating equipment," says an editorial in the Grain & Feed Review (February). "According to figures released by the extension division of the University of Minnesota, they treated in excess of 300,000 bushels of wheat, oats and barley for smut and other plant diseases. Two elevators mentioned in the report during the season treated over 45,000 bushels each. The average charge for this service was about 3 cents a bushel. Any feed dealer or elevator operator should see to it that this service is offered to their patrons. The cost of the equipment is low, as is the organic mercury dust with which the seed is treated...Even if no charge is made for the service of treating seed, the results will more than pay labor and other costs. Discounts on a few cars of smutty grain would more than meet this expenditure, as the cost of even the most expansive commercial machine is under a hundred dollars. This treating service, whether viewed as an additional money maker or as merely a philanthropic gesture, merits the attention of every grain or feed man."

Electricity Costs Rural electrification under the new Federal program costs approximately \$300 per home for installation and equipment alone, according to accumulative figures compiled from the records of the Rural Electrification Authority. One REA project just approved contemplates the extension of electrical service to about 300 farm homes in Aitkin County, Minnesota, at a total cost of \$100,000--an average of \$333 investment for each customer. As REA estimates the average consumption per farm will be 100 k.w.h. a month, power costs per farm will average about \$3 a month. This charge, added to the capital amortization, will bring the farmer's bill to an average of \$5 a month. (New York Times.)

Trade The Quarterly Journal of Economics (February) con-
Agreements tains "Development of Policy Under the Trade Agreements
Program" by James G. Smith, Princeton University. The
concluding paragraph says: "Monetary stabilization on an international
standard is impossible for debtor countries without adequate provision
for the removal of trade barriers in the creditor countries, the exist-
ence of which makes it impossible for the debtor countries to maintain an
equilibrium in their balances of international payments. It should be
equally clear, therefore, that it is incumbent upon the creditor nations
of the world to assume leadership in returning to stable international
exchange. In such a program the creditor nations have everything to gain
and nothing to lose. But in order to carry it out they will have to lower
trade barriers now piled up by them against the goods of debtor nations.
Debtor countries will perforce lower trade barriers when these steps have
been taken by the great creditor nations; and even if through isolation-
phobia they fail to realize their national economic advantages their trade
restrictions will not disrupt the whole of the structure of international
finance as do the tariffs and other trade restrictions of creditor nations."

U.S.-Mexico Announcement has been made by Secretary of the Interior
Wild Life Ickes of the departure of a special expedition of scien-
 tists for Alpine, Texas, with the object of studying,
jointly with a similar body of Mexican experts, possibilities of estab-
lishing international parks and wildlife refuges along the border between
the two republics. Crossing deserts and mountains, in a practically un-
explored country, the party of scientists will study the region from the
angles of adaptability to parks of international character and of wild-
life sanctuaries where the fauna on both sides of the border will find pro-
tection. The proposed Organ Pipe Cactus national monument site also will
receive consideration, as well the Big Bend region, comprising the tri-
angular portion of southwestern Texas, enclosed by the Rio Grande.

Vocational "Something like eighteen thousand Texas schoolboys
Agriculture are enrolled in vocational agriculture classes in the state
in Texas for the present term of school," says Booth Mooney in the
 Texas Weekly (February 8). "The exact figure is 17,735;
that many boys are learning in the schoolroom and in field and home work
how to get the most out of farming. Already many of them are making profits--
small profits, it is true, but profits nevertheless--from their work. They
are learning to keep exact accounting of profit and loss, and when they
figure the cost of their projects they include a charge for their own labor.
In other words, nearly eighteen thousand Texas boys are preparing them-
selves in a businesslike way to be the Texas farmers of tomorrow. They are
not, it should be understood, merely what are sometimes scornfully referred
to as 'book farmers'; they get knowledge from books, but they apply that
knowledge to the actual raising of farm crops. There is no reason, they
have become convinced, that a farmer should not prepare himself for his
work in the same way that a bookkeeper or a railroad worker, for example,
prepares himself for his..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

February 20--Livestock at Chicago (Closing quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-12.00; cows good 6.00-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.25; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.30-10.70; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.65; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.25; Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.15-10.15; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-9.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr. Wheat*Minneap. 126 $1/8$ -128 $1/8$; No. 2 D. No.Spr.*Minneap. 123 $1/8$ -125 $1/8$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 104 $1/4$ -108 $1/4$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 113 $3/4$ -129 $1/4$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 107 $1/4$ -109; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 84 $1/2$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 55 $1/2$ -57 $1/2$; No. 2 yellow corn; K.C. 71 $1/2$ -72 $3/4$; No. 3 yellow corn; Chi. 62-62 $3/4$; St. Louis 63-64; No. 3 white, oats, Minneap. 27 $1/4$ -29 $1/4$; K.C. 28-31; Chi. 30-32; St. Louis 32 (Nom); No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 72-75; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 61-68; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 180 $5/8$ -185 $3/4$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$1.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.40-\$1.45 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.16-\$1.20 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.75-\$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.02 $1/2$ -\$1.05 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. Texas Round type cabbage 93¢-\$1.15 per $1/2$ lettuce crate in terminal markets; 45¢-50¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York Danish type \$22-\$24 bulk per ton in New York City; sacked \$18-\$20 f.o.b. Rochester. Delaware and Eastern Shore Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes 60¢-\$1.15 per bushel basket in eastern markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-95¢ in the Middle West. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 90¢-\$1.20 per 50-pound sack in eastern cities; Midwestern stock \$1-\$1.25 in consuming centers; 85¢-95¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $1/2$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1-\$1.25; Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.35 per bushel basket in New York City; with f.o.b. sales on Rhode Island Greenings \$1 at Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 6 points from the previous close to 11.28 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.56 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.36 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 11.27 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 39 cents; 91 Score, 38 $1/4$ cents; 90 Score, 37 $1/2$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 cents; Y.Americas, 17-17 $1/4$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 37 $1/4$ -38 cents; Standards, 37 cents; Firsts, 36 $1/2$ cents.
(Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LX, No. 45

Section 1

February 24, 1936

UTILITIES DECISIONS

The Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Charlotte, N.C., Saturday ruled against the Duke Power Company, which sought an injunction to restrain construction with PWA funds of a publicly owned and operated hydroelectric plant at Buzzard Roost, S.C. A lower court had previously granted such an injunction. The court also decided that the public utilities holding company act of 1935 is invalid as applied to bodies involved only in intrastate business, but reversed the decision of the Federal District Court of Baltimore in the same case holding the entire act unconstitutional. (New York Times.)

"DUST BOWL" OUTLOOK

Southwestern Kansas, in the heart of last year's "dust bowl", sees money in the bank by midsummer, says a Hugoton (Kans.) report by the Associated Press. With best wheat prospects in four years, residents of 31 southwestern counties can hope for a crop income of \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 if conditions continue favorable. Ex-soldiers in the 22 corner counties have nearly \$2,000,000 coming in soldiers' bonuses. Farmers in these counties still have approximately \$3,500,000 due as final payments on their 1935 wheat contracts.

NEW YORK FLOOD REPORT

Economic damage amounting to \$28,039,577 was caused by last July's floods in central and southern New York, an area of rich farm lands, quiet residential communities and highly industrialized centers, Michael H. Cahill of Corning, president of the Central and Southern New York Flood Control Council, reported Saturday. Mr. Cahill, in making public a complete record of damages as collected and compiled by the council, said that these records would be available to state and federal committees for study in preparation for permanent flood control legislation. (A.P.)

WATER FROM SNOWS

Heavy snows in the mountains of the West in recent weeks promise ample water supplies for the irrigators of the arid region during the 1936 irrigation season. Assurance that prospects were bright have been given by R. F. Walter, acting reclamation commissioner, to Secretary Ickes. (Press.)

DIVERSIFICATION OF CROPS

An increase in the diversification of crops throughout the South has taken place since the reduction of cotton acreage under the Bankhead plan, Henry M. Taylor, federal-state/statistician, said yesterday. He said the diversification was particularly noticeable in the case of livestock. (A.P.)

Improvements
in Butter

"...In the Bureau of Agricultural Economics January review of foreign dairy markets," says an editorial in the Dairy Record (February 12), "mention is made of the fact that Danish butter was selling at a premium of nearly 5 cents per pound (4.8 cents) over New Zealand on January 24. There is nothing unusual about that differential, of course. But it is interesting to note that Danish butter was selling 3 cents higher on that date than it was for the corresponding date last year, whereas New Zealand butter was but 2 cents higher...English consumers prefer Danish butter and are willing to pay more for it. This preference is based principally upon the fact that Danish butter has more flavor and aroma. As everyone knows, Danish butter contains starter, while New Zealand butter does not. This is the principal difference...In the past, starter was used as a medium for covering up cream deficiencies as much as it was to impart flavor. Either one, or both, of these factors made for the poor keeping quality that is so often associated with the starter butter. Sweet cream butter containing no starter was a definite advance...The new butter possessed many advantages, but it was noticeable that the consumer did not use it in such generous quantities as he did butter with more aroma and flavor...Lately there has been growing within the industry a conviction that the ultimate goal is a butter which will combine the best features of both. The work of Hammer and others in developing new types of starter has greatly facilitated the translation of this conviction into reality. Here and there, this modern type of butter is putting in its appearance..."

Swiss Trade
Agreement

"...Switzerland, once considered one of the freest of free-trade countries, has been compelled to resort to protective tariffs and quotas to safeguard herself against the competition of goods coming from countries with depreciated currencies," says the Washington Post editorially (February 20). "The sharp decline in Swiss exports and the heavily adverse merchandise balances have also necessitated rigid control over imports. Consequently, the liberalization of import quotas applied to American goods indicates that Switzerland anticipates an expansion of her export trade that will be amply compensatory. The United States has, in fact, agreed to a much-desired reduction of duties on watch parts in exchange for promises that Switzerland will take effective steps to stop the wholesale smuggling of watches from that country into the American market. This agreement may not increase Swiss watch sales to us. On the contrary, it may cut down total sales while encouraging a greater importation of duty-paid goods. Nevertheless, it is the kind of arrangement which removes friction and regularizes the interchange of goods. That is one of the important objectives of reciprocal trade pacts, well worth achieving, even when actual concessions do not lead to an immediate expansion of trade between the treaty-making countries."

Synthetic
Rubber

"...Synthetic rubber implies something indistinguishable from natural rubber." says an editorial in the New York Times (February 20). "...The great chemical companies are interested not so much in producing exact duplicates of rubber as they are in its homologues--varieties of artificial rubber which will meet

satisfactorily the requirements of everyday life. While much remains to be done, so-called synthetic rubber, meaning half a dozen of these homologues, is now made in the United States and elsewhere. In fact, the industrial products surpass natural rubber. They resist heat, aging and deterioration. Already they are used in automobile motors for mountings which come in contact with oil. They likewise line hose through which fuel oil is fed, not to mention huge tanks in oil refineries. Because they withstand turpentine and lacquer solvents, they find a use in spray painting. Heavy trucks have been made of them but at much too high a cost... If ever natural rubber should soar too high, the chemists will be ready. The plantation owners know it and keep the price down, which proves that chemistry is an economic force that must be reckoned with."

Congress, The Committee on Banking and Currency reported out
Feb. 20 without amendment S. 3998, to enable the Commodity Credit
 Corporation to better serve the farmers in orderly market-
ing, and to provide credit and facilities for carrying surpluses from
season to season (H.Rept. 1589).

Michigan The Michigan Department of Agriculture has begun to
Eggs halt the movement of ungraded eggs at the state's borders,
 according to James F. Thomson, commissioner. "Surrounding
states which have strict grading regulations and which had been dumping
their poor eggs in Michigan find such eggs no longer can be shipped here,"
he said. An educational campaign is being conducted among egg handlers
and shippers with the idea of beginning strict enforcement of Michigan's
regulation, July 1. (Dairy Produce, February 15.)

Dark-Fired "Added emphasis upon the need for reforming agricul-
Tobacco ture in the dark-fired tobacco-growing districts of west-
 ern Kentucky and Tennessee is contained in the annual crop
outlook report of the Kentucky College of Agriculture," says an editorial
in the Courier-Journal (Louisville) for February 14. "But the college
wisely refrains from giving specific advice intended to be applicable to
the entire region. Each community or vicinity or each individual farmer
must decide the matter for itself or himself. The dark tobacco outlook
continues to be unfavorable. Consumption, both at home and abroad, has
declined, and even though last year's crop was reduced in quantity, it
still exceeds the demand... Sheep, dairying, beef cattle, orchards or small
fruits are possibilities, and no person is better able to advise and aid
the farmers who would escape from the low-price bondage of tobacco rais-
ing than the county agent."

Atlantic City A wild-bird sanctuary only a few minutes from downtown
Bird Sanctuary Atlantic City will soon be ready, says a report in the
 Christian Science Monitor. Local ordinances already have
set aside a large portion of beach, sand dunes and salt meadow on Brigan-
tine, sparsely populated island just across the inlet channel north of
Atlantic City. A warden will be provided to protect the birds from poachers,
cats and vandals. Thus far students have identified and recorded 206 varie-
ties of birds on Brigantine.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

February 21--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.25-12.00; cows good 5.75-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.00; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.95-10.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.15. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.15-10.15; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-9.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 126 $\frac{3}{8}$ -128 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 123 $\frac{3}{8}$ -125 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 103 $\frac{5}{8}$ -107 $\frac{5}{8}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 112 $\frac{5}{8}$ -128 $\frac{5}{8}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 108-109 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 108 $\frac{3}{4}$ -113 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 110-111; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 109-109 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 84 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 55 $\frac{3}{8}$ -57 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 71 $\frac{1}{4}$ -72 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 61 $\frac{3}{4}$ -62; St. Louis 62-63; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ -29 $\frac{1}{4}$; K.C. 28-31; Chi. 30-32; St. Louis 31-32; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 72-75; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 61-68; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 180 $\frac{3}{4}$ -185 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$1.90 per 100-pounds in eastern markets; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.40-\$1.45 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.10 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 90¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1.25 in consuming centers; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. West Michigan Points. Texas Round type cabbage 90¢-\$1.15 in terminal markets, per half-lettuce crates; 45¢-50¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York Danish type \$22-\$24 bulk per ton in New York; sacked \$18-\$20 f.o.b. Rochester. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes 85¢-\$1.15 per bushel basket in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-90¢ in the Middle West. New York U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.50 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York; f.o.b. sales of Rhode Island Greenings \$0.95-\$1 at Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 3 points from the previous close to 11.25 cents per pound. On the same date last year the price was 12.56 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 11.29 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 11.22 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 38 cents; 91 Score, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 37 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 cents; Young Americas, 17-17 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ -38 cents; Standards, 37 cents; Firsts, 36-36 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LX, No. 46

Section 1

February 25, 1936

BILL ON SOIL CONSERVATION

The House agreed quickly yesterday to a conference with the Senate on the new \$500,000,000 soil conservation bill. Speaker Byrns named these members of the Agriculture Committee as conferees: Chairman Jones of Texas; Representative Fulmer of South Carolina; Doxey of Mississippi; Hope of Kansas; and Kinzer of Pennsylvania. (A.P.)

U.S.-CANADA TRADE

An Ottawa report by the Canadian Press says that in the first month of operation of the Canada-United States trade agreement, total exports from Canada to the United States were \$20,130,000, which was \$2,601,000, or 15 percent more than in January 1935, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Imports from the United States rose to \$26,285,000 last month, against \$23,157,000 a year ago, an increase of \$3,128,000, or almost 13 1/2 percent. Much of Canada's export gain was for animals and animal products, which increased from \$2,306,000 to \$3,678,000.

GOV. BUREAU STUDY ASKED

Search for a "constructive plan for the reorganization of the whole government" was directed by the Senate yesterday with passage of a resolution setting up a five-member committee to scrutinize the governmental structure. The resolution, introduced by Senator Byrd of Virginia, directs the committee "to make a full and complete study of all the activities of the departments, bureaus, boards, commissions, independent agencies and all other agencies of the executive branch of the government." (A.P.)

SOVIET FARM AWARDS

A Moscow report by the Associated Press says hundreds of milkmaids assembled in Moscow last night to receive decorations for increasing the average milk yield of cows. Many received the Lenin decoration, the highest honor the nation can confer. These had obtained 925 gallons or more from a single cow in one year. Poultrymen who obtained at least 165 eggs from one hen, pig breeders who got more than 6 pigs from one ^{sow} and cattle raisers and horse breeders also were decorated. A total of 1,373 awards were made.

LEAVE BILLS

The House yesterday sent to conference the two government leave bills upon motion of Chairman Ramspeck of the Civil Service Committee. Ramspeck explained that after conferences with spokesmen for government employee organizations, he had decided to make a fight for retention of some of the provisions of the House bills amended by the Senate. (Washington Post.)

Capital Goods "A curious footnote to any discussion of the huge outlays for capital goods which are now under way," says Today editorially (February 22), "is that, while it was perfectly apparent that much of the work would have to be done some day, corporations in general made almost no improvements and even skimped on maintenance and repairs at the time when materials and construction were cheap. Now they are buying on a rising market. Henry Ford, on the contrary, embarked on a \$35,000,000 program a year ago. Perhaps the explanation is that corporate managements are unwilling to risk the criticism of their stockholders and bondholders by spending large sums when the prospect of immediate returns is doubtful. Mr. Ford, responsible to no one, was free to use his own best judgment."

Changes in Machinery "One distinct development in farm machinery is the much greater strength which manufacturers have had to build into tractor-operated machines in order to make them withstand increased speed put into farm tractors through the use of rubber tires," says Wallaces' Farmer (February 15). "Wheels on plows and other tractor-drawn machiner have been greatly strengthened and in some cases rubber tires have been used to lessen the danger of broken parts. Machines have been strengthened and at the same time lightened by the use of rolled steel plates in the place of many cast iron parts and by the use of welded joints in place of bolts or rivets. The addition of alloys to metals and the heat treatment of metals have greatly increased their strength and wearing abilities. Plow bottoms have been made wider to give better trash coverage and their shape has been changed to allow plowing at speeds of four to five miles an hour instead of three miles an hour for the standard type of plow bottoms."

Sage Cheese "While the New York market is not particularly partial to sage cheese, large quantities of this commodity are disposed of on the Boston market, particularly at Easter and Christmas time," says the National Butter and Cheese Journal (February 10), "and now modern methods of manufacture make possible a superior product, according to Prof. J. C. Marquardt, dairy specialist at the New York (Geneva) Experiment Station, in an article on sage cheese in the current issue of Farm Research, the station's quarterly magazine...Professor Marquardt's article tells how the present-day manufacturer obtains the green color and small green specks associated with the sage type of cheese by utilizing ground-up green alfalfa, green grain or corn plants. This material must be prepared fresh each day and one of the greatest needs at present is a green food color to replace this procedure. In the experiment station trials, excellent results were obtained by utilizing a cheddar cheese blend developed at the station to which is added oil of sage at the rate of 1 to 3 cubic centimeters of the oil to each 100 pounds of the blend. This technic also offers possibilities for the manufacture of a number of blends utilizing any desired flavor for which an essence is available."

Congress, The House, by a vote of 267 to 97, passed S. 3780,
Feb. 21 to promote the conservation and profitable use of agricul-
 tural land resources by temporary federal aid to farmers
and by providing for a permanent policy of federal aid to states for such
purposes. The House also passed H.R. 11138, to extinguish liabilities
and tax liens arising out of the tobacco, cotton and potato acts. The third
annual report of the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration was sub-
mitted to the House (H.Doc. 325).

Portable An ultra-short wave radio which can be dialed like a
Radio telephone was shown to Forest Service executives at Spokane,
 Washington, recently, says an Associated Press report. The
tiny portable set was set up in the Forest Service warehouse. Two-way con-
versation was established immediately with an airplane 4,000 feet above
Spokane. The pilot operator answered questions from the forester demon-
strators. Taking over the warehouse "mike", Maj. Evan W. Kelley, chief
forester of region 5, directed the plane to locate and report an isolated
bridge. The location was reported without loss of contact. "This is
really a major development," declared Kelley. "It will tremendously speed
up communications of the service and aid greatly in getting ground crews
and equipment planes to the forest fire line." The dial eliminates the
necessity of the operator being continually at the earphones. The dial
rings a bell on the receiving sets. The field operators can call only the
control point.

Highway The Weekly Kansas City Star (February 19), in an edi-
Survey torial on the Missouri highway survey, says: "...There is
 a tremendous need for further development of secondary
highways and especially for local roads which lead from the farms of the
state to the present highway system. It will not be necessary to utilize
the same type of construction for improving roads which are not required
to handle the heavy traffic of main highways. The importance of location,
drainage and cost of maintenance of the local roads must be taken into
consideration. It is possible to make these passable temporarily and as
an emergency at little expense. Unless such treatment contributes to the
development of a permanent road such expenditures are not justified. The
facts secured in the study of Missouri roads are applicable to other states.
They indicate the need of through trafficways of the highest type of con-
struction on the main arteries, that there is no need for providing for con-
gestion on 2-lane slabs until there is a movement of 10,000 vehicles an
hour, that further distribution of funds should be made in extension of
the system to reach outlying districts and that providing a system with a
traffic capacity in excess of what is anticipated during the life of the
improvement is not economical..."

Scoured Wool Totaling 303,900,000 pounds, consumption of scoured
 wool last year was the largest since 1923, when 311,300,000
pounds were used, according to statistics released by the National Associa-
tion of Wool Manufacturers. The August and October weekly average con-
sumption surpassed any since 1918, while the December average of 5,550,000
pounds was the highest for that month since 1922. (Press.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

February 24--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.50; cows good 5.50-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.35; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.35-10.10. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.15-10.10; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-9.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 126-128; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 123-125; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 103-107; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 112-128; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 109-111; Chi. 109-114 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 110 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 85; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 54 7/8-56 7/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ -71 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 60 $\frac{3}{4}$ -61 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 7/8-28 7/8; K.C. 28-31; Chi. 29-32; St. Louis 29-29 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 73-76; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 62-69; No. 2 Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 180 $\frac{1}{2}$ -185 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$1.90 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.10-\$1.30 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.05 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.70-\$1.80 carlot basis in Chicago. New York Yellow Varieties of onions ranged 90¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1.25 in consuming centers; 85¢-\$1 f.o.b. West Michigan points. Texas Round type cabbage \$0.90-\$1-12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per $\frac{1}{2}$ lettuce crate in terminal markets; 45¢-50¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York Danish type \$20-\$23 bulk per ton in New York; sacked stock \$17-\$20 f.o.b. Rochester. East Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes 75¢-\$1.25 per bushel basket in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 85¢-95¢ in the Middle West. New York McIntosh apples, U. S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.15. F.o.b. sales of Rhode Island Greenings \$1 at Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 7 points from the previous close to 11.18 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.48 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 11.16 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 11.13 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 36 cents; 91 Score, 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 cents; Y.Americas, 17-17 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ -35 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Standards, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ -34 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 33 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LX, No. 47

Section 1

February 26, 1936

FARM BILL AGREEMENT

House and Senate conferees yesterday reached an agreement in only three hours on the soil conservation bill, farm relief measure, clearing the way for speedy enactment. They adopted in the main the bill as passed by the House. The compromise measure contains the House amendment for reestablishing the ratio of net income of farmers to city dwellers as it existed from 1909 to 1914. The powers given to the Secretary of Agriculture would not be used to cut production below the normal human consumption in 1920 to 1929, as determined by the Secretary, with export trends, population increases and other market developments taken into consideration. (Press.)

COMMODITY CREDIT BILL

On recommendation of Senator Glass the Senate passed yesterday by a voice vote the administration bill to increase the capital stock of the Commodity Credit Corporation from \$3,000,000 to \$100,000,000. It sent the measure to the House for consideration. The bill is intended to provide funds so that the corporation can dispose in an orderly manner of the huge surpluses of basic agricultural commodities that it has on its hands without demoralizing the open markets. (Press.)

U.S.-CANADIAN TRADE TREATY

Opening a parliamentary debate yesterday on the new Canadian-American trade treaty, Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King declared that when the agreement had expired he believed it would not be terminated but would be expanded, says an Ottawa report to the New York Times. "We have felt," he said, "that in any agreement with the United States there should be an opportunity of bringing into Canada some goods not only in the form of natural products but also in the form of manufactured and semi-manufactured articles. We were not seeking to get the better of the United States," the Premier said, "and I do not believe the United States was seeking to get the better of us. Both countries decided that instead of seeing how far we could keep away from each other we would see how close we could come to each other."

BROWN SNOW

"Brown snow" fell in New England yesterday, says a Boston report to the New York Times. Meteorologists at the Blue Hill Observatory of Harvard University ascribed the coloring to dust particles blown more than 2,000 miles from the "dust bowl" of the West. Chemists estimated the dust deposits at about 10 tons per square mile.

Milk and Honey "Up in Wisconsin, where milk is always a big problem, they are now feeding it to bees," says Country Home (February). "Bee specialists at the University of Wisconsin have found by experiment that at a certain season baby bees will take fresh whole milk in their diet in place of pollen. Other feeds found satisfactory were dried yeast, skim-milk powder, whole egg, egg yolk and egg white. We've heard of milk-fed chickens, and even snails, but milk-fed bees was a new one on us. Maybe the solution of the dairy problem will be for dairy farmers to take up beekeeping in a big way."

Sheep Branding "Sheep branding seems simple and yet it's a complicated business subject all in itself," says Business Week (February 22). "We commented recently on the suggestion of Prof. J. F. Wilson of the California College of Agriculture that growers cooperate to brand sheep with chemicals or fire so as to produce large quantities of wool unmarred by paint. He thought the manufacturers would pay a higher price for it. But Robert T. Pound, of W. O. Pound & Sons, Inc., growers of registered Herefords and range sheep at Lavina, Montana, doesn't think so. 'Buyers of agricultural products never pay higher prices for improvements in handling the product, so far as our experience goes,' Mr. Pound said to us. 'Dehorned, unbranded steers should bring more money, scouring out wool brands should bring more money--but try to get a quotation for the improvement!'"...."

Cigarette Record The seventh successive monthly record for cigarette production for domestic consumption was established in January when the industry produced 12,724,857,580 cigarettes, exceeding at the same time the output for any prior months with the exception of the record month of July, 1935, and the second greatest, May, 1933. Normally, January production of cigarettes is well below the peak reached in May and June and the secondary peak in October. The tremendous gain of 1,388,325,223 recorded for January this year, however, put it ahead of the total for October last year. (Press.)

Diesels for Road Machinery "Two impressive features of the recent A.R.B.A. road show at Cleveland were the large amount of heavy dirt moving equipment on exhibit and the surprising number of machines that were powered by diesel engines," says an editorial in Roads and Streets (February). "Both these developments have taken place on an extensive scale since the previous real road show, Trucks, tractors, graders, power shovels and many other classes of equipment used in the highway field now have diesel power...Already fuels, other than gasoline, are being used in such amounts in motor vehicles traveling the public highways as to lessen service fees derived by the states and used by them for the construction and maintenance of their highways. When it is considered that diesel fuel oil at present costs from 5 to 7 cents a gallon and gasoline from 15 to 25 cents a gallon, and that about 50 per cent less of the former is required for a definite mileage, it will be seen that the state authorities soon will be confronted with a pretty problem in equitably taxing the new fuel to supply funds for their highway budgets...The Association of State Highway Officials adopted a resolution urgently requesting the state legislatures to take such action as will properly tax all motor vehicle fuels."

Civil Service The Civil Service Commission announces the following
Examinations unassembled examinations: principal agricultural research
writer, \$5,600; special agricultural research writer, \$3,800;
agricultural research writer, \$2,900; agricultural research writer (radio)
\$2,900, applications to be on file by March 23.

Congress On February 22 the Senate passed H.R. 11138, to ex-
tinguish tax liabilities and tax liens arising out of the
tobacco, cotton and potato acts. This bill will now be sent to the Presi-
dent.

Magnifier "Since the library of the U.S. Department of Agricul-
for Reading ture has been distributing copies of papers in the form of
Film Copies film copies, there has been considerable ingenuity shown
in various institutions to find some method of reading them,"
says H. J. Conn, of Geneva, N.Y., in a letter to Science (February 21).
"A recent paper, for instance, (G. R. Coatney, Science, 82: 105, 1935) re-
ports the use of a binocular dissecting microscope for this purpose. It
is now pretty well known that there is a magnifier for this purpose on the
market and that a special projector is being developed for rendering the
films easier to read than with the use of the magnifier. To the writer it
seems as if the ideal method for any institution to arrange for reading
these films received by its members would be to have a projector in some
central place, designed for use in careful study, and a magnifier intended
for more superifical persual available. The present cost of the magnifiers,
however, might make this out of the question in some institutions. For
this reason it was with much interest that a still cheaper magnifier al-
ready on the market (price \$1) was recently observed. This magnifier is
ordinarily sold as a sort of toy and designed for looking with both eyes
at stereoscopic views of pictures...Although this magnifier is not^{as} perfect
as the one put on the market for this particular purpose, it has two advan-
tages over the latter: first, its low price; and second, the fact that it
is so small that it can be carried in a pocket or handbag. This latter
feature should make it of use to travelers who wish to carry a film collec-
tion of articles with them."

Shakespeare as E. A. Bunyard, England, writes to the Gardeners' Chron-
A Gardener icle (February 8, London): "We have heard much of Shake-
spears's omniscience and even so balanced and cautious a
writer as Canon Ellacombe referred to his 'intimate knowledge of plants
and gardening'. A more recent American book on Shakespeare's Similies
states that he was first and foremost a gardener. A few years ago I ar-
ranged his references to plants under headings. They are as follows: wild
flowers, 117, garden flowers, 36; trees and shrubs, 80; vegetables, 35;
herbs, 44; spices and drugs, 17; and fruits, 90... 'Henry IV' and 'The Dream'
take first place with 32 plants mentioned in each. The 'Two Gentlemen of
Verona' and 'Merchant of Venice' each have three only. If we compare the
few garden plants mentioned by Shakespeare with those which he might have
seen in Gerard's garden in London we shall form a fair estimate of his
garden knowledge..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

February 25--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.25; cows good 5.50-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 6.50-8.25; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.40-10.30; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.35-10.15; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-9.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 125 7/8-127 7/8; No. 2 D. No.Spr.*Minneap. 122 7/8-124 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 103 $\frac{1}{4}$ -107 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 112 $\frac{1}{4}$ -128 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 109 $\frac{1}{4}$ -110 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 103-114 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 110; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 110; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 85; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 54 7/8-56 7/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ -69 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 60 $\frac{3}{4}$ -61 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 62; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 7/8-28 7/8; K.C. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ -31 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 29 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 73-76; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 62-69; No. 2 Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 180 $\frac{1}{4}$ -185 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$1.85 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$1.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.20-\$1.32 $\frac{1}{2}$ carlot sales in Chicago; \$1-\$1.05 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks, fine \$1.75-\$2 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 90¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in the East; 95¢-\$1 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1.15 in consuming centers; 80¢-95¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Texas Round type cabbage 80¢-\$1.20 per half-lettuce crate in city markets; 45¢-55¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York Danish type \$20-\$22 bulk per ton in New York; sacked \$16-\$19 f.o.b. Rochester. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes brought 65¢-\$1.15 per bushel basket in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls 80¢-90¢ in the Middle West. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1-\$1.25; Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in nine designated markets declined 10 points from the previous close of ten markets to 11.08 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.49 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 11.10 cents. New Orleans holiday.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 cents; Y.Americas, 17-17 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ -32 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Standards, 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 31-31 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LX, No. 48

Section 1

February 27, 1936

SEED LOAN BILL VETOED President Roosevelt yesterday vetoed the \$50,000,000 seed loan bill. The President's message gave as reasons for his veto the explanation that the measure had not been considered in the formulation of his financial program for the year, that Congress had failed to provide revenue for the new drain on the Treasury, and that a transfer of certain work relief funds could be made to assist farmers still in distress from "unseen disasters". (Press.)

GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATION Sen. Harry Flood Byrd of Virginia yesterday was named chairman of the special committee to investigate and report next session on plans for reorganization of the Federal Government in the "interest of economy and efficiency". Senator Byrd indicates that hearings on duplicated activities of the ten executive departments, 70-odd old established independent offices and a score of New Deal agencies will begin in the next few weeks. The special committee has been allotted \$20,000 for expenses. Vice President Garner appointed as members Sens. Robinson of Arkansas, McNary of Oregon and Townsend of Delaware. (Washington Post.)

WORLD SUGAR AT RECORD World sugar consumption during the crop year ended August 31, 1935, reached a new high record of 27,188,000 long tons, Lamborn & Company, trade brokers, reported yesterday. For the preceding crop year consumption was placed at 26,287,000 tons. The previous high was established in 1931 with a consumption of 27,125,000 tons. (A.P.)

LARGEST "NEW MONEY" ISSUE The Securities Commission yesterday reported filing of the largest "new money" issue since enactment of 1933 legislation requiring registration. Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, of Pittsburgh, submitted a proposal to sell \$40,000,000 in bonds, of which \$31,500,000 would be spent for construction and new plant equipment. The great bulk of the billions in securities registered with the SEC has consisted of refinancing issues, and some quarters have contended that recovery has been retarded by lack of capital construction by private industry. (A.P.)

ELECTRICITY The Associated Press index of electric power production advanced for the week ended February 22 to 106.7, a new record high. For the previous week the index stood at 105.8, while the corresponding period a year ago was 98.1.

Welfare and
Machinery

"A statistical study, just completed by the National Industrial Conference Board, of the effect of machinery on employment and purchasing power deals another blow to the ghost of technocracy and confirms the conclusions which the bulk of economists have long maintained," says the New York Times editorially (February 23). "While 'technological unemployment' does exist to some extent at all times, it appears to be a minor factor both in normal periods and in periods of business depression. The machine has always provided far more employment than it has taken away. Eighteen new manufacturing industries which have come into existence since 1879 account for 18 percent of the total increase in employment since then. From 1899 to 1929--the period covering the rapid mechanization of American industry--the board found an increase of 432 percent in the national income produced and a rise of 140 percent in its purchasing power...The economic contribution of the machine is not even completely measured by the total increase in production that has accompanied it. The increase in income and in its purchasing power has been accompanied by a decrease in hours of work, which in the manufacturing industries amounted from 1899 to 1929 to 15 percent. Still further, there has been an improvement in the qualities of goods and services, in the satisfactions which consumers derive, which cannot be measured quantitatively. For example, the automobile is far superior today to the automobile of a few years ago, but is being sold without any increase in price. One final result of the board's study disposes of the contention that owing to technological changes production is now increasing while employment is standing still. In June 1935 the volume of production was 71 percent of the 1929 average while employment was 76 percent..."

Cancer
Garden

"At the recent St. Louis meeting of the American Society for the Advancement of Science, a paper was read on some research work which is being done by Dr. Michael Levine at the Montefiore Hospital in New York, on cancer," says an editorial in the Medical Record (February 19). "On a small plot of ground adjoining the hospital there is a garden which is being cultivated to determine what effect substances which are known to cause cancer in animals might have on plants. Roses, sunflowers, castor beans, jimson weeds, willows and cacti are rubbed with tar and other material. As Dr. Levine says, over 2,000 experiments have already been performed in order to learn if possible the mechanism of cancer formation in comparatively simple substances. Definite changes have been noted, such as shrivelling, swelling, callouses, and what seems to resemble actual tumors. Botanical gardens for the purposes of medical research have been utilized much more in the past than in recent years...Plants have always been a friend to the physician and who knows but that botany may point the way to the cure of cancer."

Research on
Ascomycetes

Science (February 21) prints "Reproduction and Inheritance in Ascomycetes", the address of Dr. B. O. Dodge, of the New York Botanical Garden, at the A.A.A.S. meeting in St. Louis. Dr. Dodge's comments, he says, "are brought forward primarily to indicate some further profitable lines for thought as well as research in connection with the ascomycetes." "Fundamentally in their reproduction and inheritance the fungi follow exactly the same laws that govern these activities in the higher plants and animals."

Congress

On February 24 Senator Robinson had inserted in the Record a statement showing the material differences between S. 3780, to promote the conservation and profitable use of agricultural land resources by temporary federal aid to farmers and by providing for a permanent policy of federal aid to states for such purposes, as passed by the Senate and as passed by the House. The Senate agreed to S.Res. 222, directing the Secretary of Agriculture to transmit to the Senate immediately one of the 25 copies of the original draft of the unreleased manuscript entitled "Cotton Production in the United States", being part 2 of the work entitled "The World Cotton Situation". The bill S. 3998, to enable the Commodity Credit Corporation to better serve the farmers in orderly marketing and to provide credit and facilities for carrying surpluses from season to season, was made the unfinished business of the Senate. The House began debate on the agricultural appropriation bill, H.R. 11418, for 1937, which had been reported out earlier in the day (H.Rept. 2061). Rep. Cannon of Missouri, who is in charge of this bill, obtained the unanimous consent of the House that when consideration of the bill is resumed, general debate shall not exceed two hours, at the end of which time it shall be read for amendment. Messrs. Ramspeck, Sirovich and Lehlbach were appointed House conferees on H.R. 8458, to provide for vacations to government employees and for other purposes, and H.R. 8459, to standardize sick leave and extend it to all civilian employees.

On February 25 Messrs. Bulow, McKellar and White were appointed Senate conferees on the annual and sick leave bills. The Senate began debate on S. 3483 to provide for rural electrification. The House, by a vote of 165 to 173, rejected H.R. 11047 relating to taxation of shares of preferred stock, capital notes and debentures of banks while owned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and reaffirming their immunity.

Health and
Agriculture

R.F., writing in The Field (London, February 8) on "The Bankers' Views on Farming Policy", says in the concluding paragraph: "A bold policy of increasing consumption, with the whole-hearted backing of the government fits in well with the natural advantages held by British agriculture. It is the health-giving foods of high nutritive value, such as milk, fruit, vegetables and eggs, which home farmers can produce in fresh condition to beat the world in the home market. It is the lack of these foods in ample supply that is the root cause of much of the sickness and ill health of our city workers today. There is certainly scope here for vision in marrying health and agriculture. Home agriculture wants an expanding market and the town population wants better and fresher food."

Human

Medical Record (February 19) contains "Trichinosis No Longer a Rare Occurrence" by H. T. Books. "Within the last few years," he says, "more instances than formerly of human trichinosis have been recorded in this country, the New York State Board of Health alone reporting quite a number occurring within the state. Owing to somewhat infrequent recording of cases in the past, but mainly because the affection was regarded as most prevalent abroad, not a few cases must have been overlooked...In several instance, cases brought to our laboratory, trichinosis infection was mistaken for another disease..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

February 26--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.25; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.25; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.75-9.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.10-10.00; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-9.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 127 1/8-129 1/8; No. 2 D. No.Spr.*Minneap. 124 1/8-126 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 104 1/2-108 1/2; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 113 1/2-126 1/2; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 109 1/4-111 3/4; Chi. 109-115 1/2; St. Louis 111; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 110 1/2; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 86; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 55 1/8-57 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 66-68; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 61-62; St. Louis 62; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27 1/4-29 1/4; K.C. 27 3/4-31; Chi. 29 1/4-32; St. Louis 29 1/2; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 73-76; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 62-70; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 177 3/4-182 3/4.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.55-\$1.85 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.20 carlot sales in Chicago; 95-\$1.07 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 95¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1.15 in consuming centers; 75¢-85¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Texas Round type cabbage 75¢-\$1.20 per half-lettuce crate in terminal markets; 45¢-50¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York Danish type cabbage \$20-\$22 bulk per ton in New York City. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes 65¢-\$1.15 per bushel basket in eastern markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 80¢-90¢ in the Middle West. New York U.S. #1, 2 1/2 inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.25 and \$1 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 11 points from the previous close to 11.19 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.56 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange were unchanged at 11.10 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 11 points from the close of February 24 (February 25 holiday) to 11.02 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 3/4 cents; 91 Score, 35 1/2 cents; 90 Score, 35 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 cents; Y.Americas, 17-17 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 32-32 3/4 cents; Standards, 31 1/4 cents; Firsts 31 1/4 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LX, No. 49

Section 1

February 28, 1936

FARM BILL

The Senate and House completed action on the administration's \$500,000,000 soil conservation bill yesterday. President Roosevelt's signature is said to be assured before the end of the week. As adopted, the bill remained in substantially the form in which it was first passed by the House. (Press.)

RAILROADS' FUTURE

A bright picture as to the future of rail transportation in the United States largely resulting from an acceleration of research work started many years ago was painted by L. W. Wallace, director of equipment research, Association of American Railroads, in a speech at Pittsburgh last night. "Statements have been made," said Mr. Wallace, "that the railroad industry is on the way out; that it has served its day; that its equipment, practice and performance are obsolete; that it is blind to developments of science and engineering; and that it is unconscious of and unconcerned with the circumstances and requirements of this period. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Instead, the railroad industry stands on the threshold of one of the most active and fruitful eras of its history..." (Press.)

FAT FROM COAL

A Frankfurt-Am-Main wireless to the New York Times says that German coal research workers claim a new success, saying they have solved the problem of producing fat and ultimately soap from coal. The Maerkische soap industry at Witten in cooperation with the Persil works at Düsseldorf has founded the German Sebaceous Acid Works at Witten on the Ruhr to operate on a large scale the new process for synthetic production of sebaceous acid from coal.

U.S.-FRANCO TRADE TALK

A Paris report by the Associated Press says negotiations for a Franco-American trade treaty were temporarily halted yesterday because of the inflexibility of France's import quota and license system. Georges Bonnet, Minister of Commerce, discussed with heads of interested departments the possibility of parliamentary action to make the import system more flexible. Experts declared it was almost impossible to proceed with the trade negotiations under the present rigid restrictions.

PRICES

Wholesale prices advanced slightly during the week ended February 22, the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced yesterday. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose to 80.8 from 80.6 the week before. (Press.)

M. C. Hall
Honored

"For skilled literary craftsmanship Dr. M. C. Hall, chief of the zoological division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, was recently honored by the selection of his paper 'Romantic Government Versus Unromantic Government' for publication in the book 'Structure and Style'," says the North American Veterinarian (March). "The book, published in New York, contains about 500 pages and is essentially a collection of outstanding English prose, selected as a basis for literary instruction in college courses...The theme of Dr. Hall's paper, which is reprinted from the Scientific Monthly by permission of the author and the publishers, deals with the science of government and champions the merit system of selecting employees..."

State Pact
for Farm
Relief

"It is encouraging to see the governors of five tobacco-growing states exploring the possibilities of an interstate compact as a substitute for AAA in the stabilization of the tobacco industry," says the Wall St. Jour. (Feb. 26). "Because tobacco is limited to a comparatively small area, the interstate compact idea would appear to promise more for that crop than for such widespread productions as cotton, for example. An interstate compact successfully adjusting tobacco production to market demand might--probably would--fall far short of a solution of 'the farm problem', even in principle. But it would relieve the Federal Government of a part of the task of agricultural rehabilitation..."

Diabetes
Remedy from
Barley

A substance akin to insulin, which may prove useful not only in diabetes but also in helping to gain weight, has been obtained from germinated barley by two French scientists, Drs. E. Donard and H. Labbe of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Insulinoide of germinated barley--I.G.B. for short--is the name Dr. Labbe gives the substance in his report (Canadian Medical Association Journal, February). The barley insulinoide prepared by Drs. Donard and Labbe has been tried on animals and human patients by themselves and by colleagues at the Hospital Saint-Louis of Paris. In diabetes the preparation reduces the high sugar content of the blood and relieves other symptoms, Dr. Labbe reports. Its use, he states, seems to be absolutely justified for fattening cures for underweight people. "Of course," he says, "only long experience will tell if, while being much less dangerous to handle than insulin, insulinoide and particularly the I.G.B. will produce gently and continuously the desired effects on the recovery of the general nutrition." (Science News Letter, February 22.)

Dairying
Improvement

"Of the multitude of suggested plans, many highly experimental and revolutionary, for the betterment of the dairy industry's economic position tried out during recent years," says an editorial in the American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review (February 19), "none was sounder than that of O. E. Reed, chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, made a year ago in his annual report to Secretary Wallace. Mr. Reed took the position that expansion of the work of dairy-herd-improvement associations would prove a tremendous help in stabilizing the dairy industry..."

Congress,
Feb. 26

The conference report on the soil conservation bill, S. 3780, was submitted to both houses. The text of this report will be the text of the final law. The Senate debated S. 3483 to provide for rural electrification. Agreement was reached whereby this bill will be resumed Wednesday, March 4, at which time it shall not be laid aside until finally disposed of.

Ripening
of Pears

"To the millions of dollars of annual benefit to Oregon agriculture claimed for the state experiment station now may be added definite improvement in prices for Oregon pears, for scientific ripening and marketing of the Medford Bosc crop resulted this season in moving 400 carloads through the New York market at the best prices since the depression," says the Oregon Farmer (February 20). "...This was the first season in which the process of ripening Boscs at temperatures similar to those used for ripening bananas was applied to all this variety shipped to New York--a method worked out by the Oregon experiment station. Operation of the plan was facilitated by use of insulated barges as ripening rooms. The fruit was unloaded from the cars directly on to these barges and was kept at ripening temperatures for four to seven days before being allowed to reach the retail trade. A superior product reached consumers, inducing heavy buying when in other markets unripened Boscs moved slowly, if at all. A few years ago the Medford Bosc area appeared to be doomed because of marketing handicaps..."

Rural Social
Trends

"The conditions of croppers and renters of North Carolina have been definitely improved under the AAA programs, according to actual field research conducted by the department of rural sociology at the state college," says the Southern Planter editorially (February). "According to Dr. C. Horace Hamilton, head of the department, one of the most significant evidences of the improvement of renters and croppers is the fact that there has been a marked and significant shift of such groups up the agricultural ladder. Renters have been enabled to buy homes; croppers have bought work stock and become renters and many farm laboring families have become both croppers and renters. On the other hand, the number of farmers who have lost their tenure status, or have dropped down the agricultural ladder, has been relatively small in 1934 and 1935. Dr. Hamilton bases these statements on the results of careful surveys made in Johnston, Robeson, Richmond, Rutherford and Caswell Counties, North Carolina, where 1,703 rural families were studied."

Cholera-
Resistant
Hogs

"Animal geneticists and animal husbandry experts at the University of Illinois are beginning to see progress in their search for hogs resistant to cholera," says H. Howard Biggar, in Country Gentleman (March). "In the experiments animals that appear to be naturally resistant to hog cholera are being used as breeding stock...Pigs resistant to cholera are being produced. Two of the more recent pigs showing resistance were from a sow which has farrowed five consecutive litters, with resistant pigs in each litter. Some of the surviving pigs have given no indications of cholera, even though subjected to the most drastic exposure."

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

February 27--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.50; cows good 5.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.50; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-7.75. Hogs: 150-200 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.35; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.85-9.75; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-9.65.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 127-129; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 124-126; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 104 5/8-108 5/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 113 5/8-126 5/8; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 110 1/4-112; Chi. 110-116; St. Louis 112-113; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 111-111 1/2; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 86 1/2; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 54 3/4-56 3/4; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 68-70; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 61-62 1/4; St. Louis 62 1/2; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27 1/8-29 1/8; K.C. 28-30 1/4; Chi. 29 3/4-32 1/4; St. Louis 31-32; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 74-76; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 62-70; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 177 1/2-182 1/2.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$1.85 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.15 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.75-\$1.82 1/2 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 90¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 95¢-\$1.25 in consuming centers; 70¢-85¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Texas Round type cabbage 75¢-\$1.15 per half-lettuce crate in city markets; 45¢-50¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York Danish type \$20 bulk per ton in New York City. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes 75¢-\$1.15 in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls 80¢-90¢ in the Middle West. New York U.S. #1, 2 1/2 inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1.10-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York; Baldwins 85¢-\$1 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.25.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets was unchanged from the previous close at 11.19 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.49 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.12 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 11.00 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 36 cents; 91 Score, 35 3/4 cents; 90 Score, 35 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 cents; Y.Americas, 17-17 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 33-33 1/2 cents; Standards, 32 1/2 cents; Firsts, 32 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LX, No. 50

Section 1

February 29, 1936

TAX BILL President Roosevelt yesterday projected a tax bill designed to raise at least \$786,000,000 annually in additional revenue for the next three years, then \$620,000,000 a year for the following six. The President asserted publicly what he told Congressional leaders at a White House conference night before last, that he would send a message to Congress either Monday or Tuesday, setting forth the present revenue needs of the Treasury and demanding action at this session on taxes to supply them. (New York Times.)

R.R. RATES REDUCED In a surprise decision that immediately brought talk of a court fight, the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday ordered a nation-wide reduction in railroad passenger fares to 2 cents a mile in day coaches and 3 cents in Pullmans. The order almost halves the present fare of 3.6 cents a mile in coaches, while surcharges that cause Pullman travel to cost about 4 cents a mile were eliminated by the I.C.C. The order is effective June 2. The decision included a warning to the railroads that only by cutting fares could they hope to regain their lost passenger business, but held out a rosy promise of increased patronage under the lower rates. (Washington Post.) A press report from New York says that bus lines operating in competition with railroads will probably meet the reduction in fares for the railroads ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, executives of bus systems said yesterday.

U.S.D.A. SUPPLY BILL PASSED The \$161,873,147 Agriculture Department supply bill for the fiscal year 1937 was passed without a record vote in the House yesterday and without an amendment being added. The unusual action was noted by Representative Cannon of Missouri in charge of the bill, who praised both Republican and Democrat colleagues for standing by the recommendations of the appropriation subcommittee. (Press.)

SUIT ON OIL TAX Payment of a coconut oil processing tax of some \$26,000 to the Philippine Government was challenged further in the District Supreme Court yesterday when attorneys representing the Haskins Brothers & Company of Omaha, Nebraska, amended their original suit to include some 200 "similarly situated" soap manufacturers. (Press.)

History of Science Journal "A new token of the growing interest in the history of science is provided by the appearance of the first number of 'a quarterly review of the history of science since the Renaissance,' under the title of Annals of Science," reports Nature (London, February 8). "This new periodical is edited jointly by Dr. D. McKie of University College, London, Dr. Harcourt Brown, of Washington University, St. Louis, U.S.A., and H. W. Robinson, librarian of the Royal Society. It aims at dealing with the development of modern science in much the same way as Isis deals with the science of the earlier eras, and to encourage the study of the life and work of the great masters and makers of science. 'The personal note in the history of science,' adds the editorial, 'is, indeed, just as interesting and just as valuable as the personal note in the history of literature or the arts. And there remain many inviting unworked corners in the field of scientific biography which still await the attention of the interested student and will amply reward his spade work.' The first issue runs to 113 pages and includes 7 articles and 2 signed book reviews."

Fire-Retardant Wood O.K.'d "Coinciding with the statement of United States builders and insurance men that the United States fire losses for 1935 amounted to 10,000 human lives and cost \$245,- 000,000, comes a report from the National Board of Fire Underwriters containing an assurance that there is such a thing as fire-retardant wood," says Canada Lumberman (February 15). "The wood tested by the board was red oak and maple which had been thoroughly and uniformly impregnated in pressure tanks containing ammonium salts, a fireproofing compound which, it is not perhaps generally known, has been procurable in Canada for at least two years. The treated wood is almost the same in appearance as ordinary wood but is a little heavier because of the salt content. It is easily tooled and takes varnish well. The investigators of the board tested the treated wood under conditions that sent untreated walls and floors roaring up in flames while the treated wood did not burn at all but after a long period of exposure to the fierce heat was deeply charred. Not once, however, did the treated wood flame or aid the spread of combustion. The National Board of Fire Underwriters' final verdict was that the wood was non-inflammable."

Ill. Farm-Market Roads "Literally thousands of Illinois farmers will be 'dragged out of the mud' and placed on all-weather roads ere the 1936 spring rains set in as a result of the farm-to-market road program recently launched under the Works Progress Administration," says William H. Colwell, WPA, in the Illinois Agricultural Association Record (February). "...The program indicates that by late spring nearly 12,000 miles of unimproved secondary roads in the state will have been transformed into 'year round' improved roads, thus placing a larger part of the state's rural population on all-weather roads--a major objective for years of the Illinois Agricultural Association...These projects, sponsored by counties, townships, villages and road districts, show a total of nearly \$9,000,000 donated by the sponsors toward making the program a success. To this, the Federal Government, through the Illinois WPA, had added approximately \$16,800,000 in the form of labor, supervision, materials and supplies..."

Congress,
Feb. 27

The Senate debated H.R. 10104 to aid in providing the people of the United States with adequate facilities for park, parkway, and recreational-area purposes and to provide for the transfer of certain lands chiefly valuable for such purposes to states and political subdivisions thereof. The House continued debate on the agricultural appropriation bill, H.R. 11418, for 1937. The following amendments were adopted on the floor: by Mr. Fulmer; page 50, after line 3, insert the following: "For carrying out the purposes of the act entitled 'an act to authorize cooperation with the several states for the purpose of stimulating the acquisition, development and proper administration and management of state forests and coordinating federal and state activities in carrying out a national program of forest land management and for other purposes,' approved August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 963) \$2,000,000;" by Mr. Parsons: page 50, line 13, strike out the period, insert a semicolon and add the following language: "For the acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the act approved March 1, 1911 (36 Stat., p. 961) as amended, United States Code, title 16, sections 500, 513, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 521, 552, 563, \$25,000,000, of which amount the sum of \$10,000,000 shall be available for expenditure immediately upon approval of this act."

Wool from
Milk?

A Leeds, England, report to the New York Times says that experts there dealt a shattering blow recently to the claims of Italians for their "wool" made from milk. The British wool trade was naturally interested in these claims and the Wool Industries Research Association exhaustively tested the new product. The association's findings prove conclusively that the meeting of the fundamental requirement of molecular structure that may be expected to reproduce all the properties of wool is not brought any nearer. Experts agreed that it was extremely unlikely that "milk wool" could be made into compact and warm articles like blankets, as the Italians apparently believe.

Conquests
of Science
Forecast

Four great fields of conquest for science of the future were outlined by Watson Davis, director of Science Service, in an address recently at the Georgia Press Institute at the University of Georgia. They are: (1) the conquest of two great killers, cancer and organic heart disease, and that troublesome endemic, the common cold; (2) development of energy resources that will free us from our dependence upon fossil fuel of the past, such as oil and coal (this probably means the harnessing of solar energy to do practical work or the release of subatomic energy); (3) understanding of mental disease and the makeup of human personality to the extent that peace and fair dealing may dominate the conduct of individuals, communities and nations; (4) discovery of the secret of life, that is, the difference between inanimate and living matter and the creation of artificial life. "We may never see these conquests," Mr. Davis warned, "and it may well take years of research before a glimmer of effective results is obtained. In the last 15 years science has made notable advances, Mr. Davis told the Georgia editors. One of the most encouraging developments, in Mr. Davis' opinion, is the serious attention that newspapers now give to the reporting of science news. (Science Service.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LX, No. 51

Section 1

March 2, 1936

INTERSTATE TOBACCO PACT

The tobacco compact bill, to become effective as a production control bill when states other than Virginia growing similar types of tobacco approve it, was passed Saturday by the Virginia House of Delegates under suspension of the rules and was made a special order of business for Monday in the Senate. The act is also predicated upon the theory that Congress will pass an act consenting to the establishment of compacts. Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia must take concerted action for the act to be effective as to flue-cured tobacco, and Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina and Tennessee must join together for the control of burley and dark-fired types. (A.P.)

PRESIDENT ON FARM LAW

The goal of the new farm law is parity, not of farm prices but of farm income, President Roosevelt said yesterday in a statement accompanying announcement that he had signed the soil conservation and domestic allotment act, intended to replace the invalidated AAA. "The absence of production control may make impracticable the attainment of exact parity prices, as defined in the agricultural adjustment act," the President said. "Nevertheless, I am confident that the farmers, cooperating with the government, will work hard within existing legal limitations, to achieve the new law's goal, which is parity not of farm prices but of farm income." (Washington Post.)

FEDERAL LAND BANKS

The position of the 12 federal land banks was strengthened further in the fourth quarter of 1935, the Farm Credit Administration announced yesterday. It cited as an outstanding accomplishment the return of the banks to the investment markets, after five years, for new money for farm mortgage loans. In December, it was stated, \$100,000,000 of 3 percent farm loan bonds offered to the public was oversubscribed immediately and of the money so raised \$38,000,000 was allocated for making new loans. (New York Times.)

BRAZILIAN EXCHANGE

The Export-Import Bank is prepared to discount notes due to American exporters from the Bank of Brazil, given in payment for exports from the United States, Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the advisory committee for the bank said Saturday. His announcement followed an agreement by Brazil to make available dollar exchange to liquidate balances due American exporters, beginning on July 1, in 56 equal monthly payments. (New York Times.)

Apple "Thousands of tons of cull apples are going to waste
Silage in the state of Washington each year," says the Washington
Farmer (February 20). "In an attempt to put this waste
material to profitable use, the department of dairy husbandry of the State
College of Washington is conducting experiments on the utilization of
cull apples as a feed for dairy cows. Preservation of these apples so
they can be utilized throughout the winter months is a serious problem.
In the fall of 1935, 80 percent of apples and 20 percent of alfalfa were
cut into a silo together. This silage is now being fed to milking cows
in the college dairy herd. These cows are eating the silage with evident
relish and milk production is maintained. When the experiments are com-
pleted, more detailed information will be available on the utilization
of cull apples as a feed for dairy cows."

Rural Local The American Political Science Review (February) con-
Government tains four articles on rural local government, edited by
Thomas H. Reed, University of Michigan: County Government
Progress in New York State, by L. R. Chubb; The Progress of County Gov-
ernment Reform in Wisconsin, by Lee S. Greene; Recent Trends in Local
Government in Michigan, by Arthur W. Bromage; County Reorganization in
Ohio, by R. C. Atkinson.

Calves on F. E. Fuller, author of "Calves on Winter Grass" in
Winter Grass Country Gentleman (March), says: "J. W. Frazier, of
Charleston, Illinois, has developed a method of feeding
beef calves that is challenging the attention of feeders and experiment
stations. It upsets the accepted routine system of feeding calves and
has a timely value in pointing the way toward a better balanced use of
Corn Belt land....Mr. Frazier, whose experience as a cattle feeder goes
back into the '90's, feeds out about 400 calves a year...During the past
five years he has put into operation a system of running his western
calves on grass during the winter, instead of feeding them out on green
grass during the summer. He permits the grass mixture to grow up during
the growing season and then starts the calves on the dry grass early in
the winter. In the past five years he says he has averaged \$16 an acre
as annual profit from the land so handled...In 1934, the University of
Illinois concluded a preliminary test of Mr. Frazier's system with sur-
prisingly favorable results. They compared the usual Corn Belt feeding
ration of shelled corn, soybean oil meal, alfalfa and corn ensilage with
the winter-pasture method. The standard method showed a net return of
78 cents a bushel for the corn fed. The calves made an average gain of
264 pounds per head for a period of 112 days and a total of 468 pounds for
the duration of the test of 220 days. By way of contrast, the calves fed
on winter pasture, according to Mr. Frazier's method, made a price of 90
cents a bushel on the corn consumed. They made a gain of 277 pounds for
the winter grazing period of 112 days, and a total of 524 pounds for the
220-day period of feeding...The success of this system is also to be
measured by the fact that during the past three years Mr. Frazier put
1,000 cattle on the market and lost but one calf from shipping fever..."

Congress, The House passed the agricultural appropriation bill
Feb. 28 but the two amendments adopted by the House February 27,
 one appropriating \$2,000,000 for cooperation in forest-land
management and the other appropriating \$25,000,000 for acquisition of
forest lands, were reconsidered and rejected. The House Committee on Bank-
ing and Currency reported out without amendment S. 3998, to enable the
Commodity Credit Corporation to better serve the farmers in orderly mar-
keting and to provide credit and facilities for carrying surpluses from
season to season (H.Rept. 2110).

Use of S. Barnes, Dominion Experimental Station, Saskatchewan,
Soil Moisture Canada, in a paper on "The Efficient Use of Soil Moisture
 As a Factor in the Control of Drought", printed in Scien-
tific Agriculture (Ottawa, January), says: "Experimental evidence sug-
gests that the harmful effects of drought may be appreciably lessened
by a more efficient utilization of available supplies of water. While
drought indicates aridity, or the absence of water, the term, from an
agricultural standpoint, is more frequently applied to a condition in
which plants suffer and may be permanently injured because of insufficient
supplies of water. In the open plains areas of Western Canada, where it
is necessary to employ the so-called dry farming practices, a drought of
this nature frequently arises...For many years a number of experiments on
soil moisture have been conducted under the direction of the Division of
Field Husbandry of the Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa. These experi-
ments have been made at the Swift Current, Saskatchewan, station which is
located in a typical dry farming and cereal producing area. Deep, water-
tight tanks, filled with soil as in the field, are used and crops are
grown in this soil. The experiments are probably unique in that for the
most part the only source of moisture for crops grown in the tanks comes
from the natural precipitation. In most cases, too, the soil has remained
in these tanks for a period of 12 years and has produced crops, either
each year, or in alternate seasons, according to the requirements of the
particular experiments. The crops do not appear to suffer in the least
by their novel environment except through a shortage of moisture..."

Trade The Pastoral Review (Melbourne, January 16) says in
Treaties an editorial: "If it is correct, as stated in a press
 cable by the Berlin correspondent of The Times, that Ger-
many is making arrangements to import considerable quantities of frozen
meat from South America, it would appear that the Australian meat pro-
ducer, in addition to the wool grower, has to pay the penalty for the
Commonwealth's inactivity in the matter of negotiating trade agreements...
It is understood provisional arrangements have been made to import 35,000
tons of frozen meat under the German-Argentine and German-Uruguayan clear-
ing arrangements, while negotiations are proceeding with Brazil for ad-
ditional deliveries. Cold storage chambers are being installed on five
German ships. Five or six years ago Australia had a considerable trade
in frozen meat with Germany, exports for the year ending June 30, 1930,
consisting of some 80,000 quarters of beef and 10,000 carcasses of mutton.
Subsequently, that trade was entirely wiped out...The Minister in Charge of
Trade Treaties has definitely stated that treaties with continental coun-
tries are urgently necessary if we are to retain our present attenuated
position in their markets..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

February 28--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.25; cows good 5.75-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.25; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.35; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.65-9.60; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.75-9.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $125\frac{3}{4}$ - $127\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. $122\frac{3}{4}$ - $124\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $104\frac{1}{2}$ - $108\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $113\frac{1}{2}$ - $126\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. $110\frac{1}{4}$ - $112\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 110-116; St. Louis 111- $111\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis $111\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 86; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $54\frac{3}{4}$ - $56\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 68- $69\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 61- $61\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 62; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27-29; K.C. 28-30; Chi. $28\frac{1}{2}$ -32; St. Louis 30- $30\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 74-76; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 62-70; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $178\frac{1}{2}$ - $183\frac{1}{2}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$1.85 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.15 carlot sales in Chicago; 95¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho Russet Burbanks \$1.80-\$1.85 carlot basis in Chicago; \$1-\$1.05 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 85¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 85¢-\$1.10 in consuming canners; 75¢-85¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Texas Round type cabbage brought 75¢-\$1.10 per half-lettuce crate in city markets; 45-50¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York Danish type \$20 bulk per ton in New York City. East Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes 75¢-\$1.10 per bushel basket in eastern markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 85¢-90¢ in the Middle West. New York, U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York; Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.25, with f.o.b. sales \$1 at Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 1 point from the previous close to 11.20 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.58 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 11.18 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.03 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $35\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, $35\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, $35\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 cents; Y.Americas, $17-17\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $33\frac{1}{2}$ -34 cents; Standards, 33 cents; Firsts, $32\frac{1}{2}$ -33 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LX, No. 52

Section 1

March 3, 1936

U.S.-PANAMA TREATY

A treaty, conventions and agreements were concluded yesterday with Panama providing for vital changes in the relations of the two countries. The arrangements were made in terms that are expected to have beneficial reactions throughout Latin America. Following this government's abrogation of the Platt amendment concerning Cuba, the United States now renounces its guarantee of the independence of Panama, an obligation specified in the first article of the basic treaty of 1903 between the United States and the isthmian republic. (Press.)

LEUKEMIA RESEARCH

Headway in a fight against leukemia, dread blood disease fatal to man and beast, is announced by Dr. M. W. Emmel of the University of Florida. Dr. Emmel says he has been able to induce the disease in Rhesus monkeys, dogs, sheep and swine in recent experiments by means of the same microorganisms that cause leukemia in chickens. "The fact that we have been able to induce leukemia in these animals by means of microorganisms," he said, "lends weight to the justification of our conclusions and is further evidence that the disease in man is caused by the same bacteria." He says efforts to produce an anti-serum to cure leukemia in chickens is meeting with "promising results." (Press.)

U.S.-CUBAN TRADE

A Havana report to the New York Times says the benefits derived by both the United States and Cuba from the reciprocal trade agreement were emphasized yesterday by Jefferson Caffery, the United States Ambassador, in a statement to the press. "The reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Cuba continues to show the highly beneficial results to American agriculture and industry which were expected of it, as is demonstrated by figures of American exports to Cuba during 1935," Mr. Caffery said. "Our exports to Cuba during that period totaled \$59,847,674, as compared with \$45,369,813 in 1934 and only \$25,092,862 in 1933. The figures for 1934 include 4 months of the trade agreement..."

NEW R.R. ENGINE

The Pennsylvania Railroad announced yesterday completion at its Altoona works of a streamlined steam engine of "a strikingly new type" which, it stated, presented "the most highly perfected and advanced locomotive design yet produced by aerodynamic science for the reduction of wind resistance." (Press.)

Futures for
Soybeans?

One of the most thriving members of the Middle West's grain family--the soybean, which became an immigrant to the United States more than 100 years ago--will attain full citizenship should the Chicago Board of Trade establish a futures market in this commodity, says a Chicago report in Northwestern Miller (February 26). A study of the desirability of such a market is in progress on the exchange. Before submitting its recommendations, the committee has announced it will obtain and consider the desires of soybean growers, processors, handlers, exporters and other interest which might be affected. It will add to this all available data on conditions and length of time soybeans may be stored in terminals without loss of valuable commercial properties.

Non-Browning
Peach

D. J. Luckett, agricultural editor, New York (Geneva) Experiment Station, reports in Country Gentleman (March) that "Sunbeam, a yellow peach originated by the New Jersey Experiment Station in 1916 and named in 1925, was recently observed not to discolor when exposed to the air in a sliced condition. Dr. Z. I. Kertesz, chemist at the New York Experiment Station, has now shown by chemical tests the reason for this unusual behavior. The secret lies in the fact that Sunbeam peaches are deficient in a tanninlike substance present in greater or lesser amounts in most other yellow peaches and associated with the browning of the fruit and juice. Furthermore, when this tanninlike material was separated from other yellow peaches and added to the juice of Sunbeam fruit, the latter was discolored upon exposure to the air. The importance of the test developed by Dr. Kertesz lies in the fact that a simple method has been devised for measuring the extent of browning that may occur in different varieties of yellow peaches during preserving operations. By use of this test, the plant breeder will be spared much time in developing new varieties of yellow peaches that will not discolor when exposed to the air--a distinct advantage from the standpoint of the commercial canner, those who freeze peaches and the housewife."

Machinery
Repair

"Iowa farmers are reducing their machinery costs by making their own repairs and adjustments, which enable them to increase the effective life of their implements," says Nation's Agriculture (February). "During the past two years more than 8,500 persons attended 265 machinery repair meetings held by engineers from Iowa State College. One farmer who attended one of these schools helped his neighbors to repair 30 binders, some of which were about to be junked."

Frozen Soil
Studies

"A tropical fever spread by mosquitos that are able to survive bitter Siberian winters is among the by-products of studies now being made of eternally frozen soil by Soviet scientists," reports Harold Denny in a Moscow dispatch to the New York Times. "The presence of the mosquitos was disclosed by Prof. Michael Sumgin of the Soviet Union in discussing the purposes of Soviet work on the frozen soil. 'The presence of frozen soil has a great effect on the economic development of these enormous regions,' said Professor Sumgin. 'Solution of the agricultural problem is proceeding rapidly, wheat now being

successfully grown above latitude 60. But the problems of industrial construction, housing, excavation and roadbuilding necessary for the exploitation of these now sparsely settled inhabited regions are still unsolved..."

Science of Economics Harold G. Moulton, president of the Brookings Institution, whose address on "Scientific Method in the Investigation of Economic Problems" is printed in the Scientific Monthly (March), says: "Although the so-called science of economics is as old as the American Republic, discussions still persist as to whether the subject can in any ^{true} sense be regarded as scientific in character. Indeed, as a result of the economic disorganization of the present day and the confusion of counsel which exists, the question is raised more often now than in former times. I begin by saying that there is no such thing as the scientific method. There are as many different scientific methods as there are different fields of knowledge; in fact, various types of methods may be used within any given field or even in a single investigation. Being scientific is a matter of spirit and not of method. This spirit is not the exclusive possession of the scholars in any particular realm of inquiry..."

Examination The Civil Service Commission announces the following examination: flat-bed bookkeeping machine operator, \$1,620, assembled, applications to be on file by March 23.

Air-Conditioned Beehives "North Dakota apiarists have learned that air conditioning is good for bees as well as for men and women," reports Walter J. Hunt in Country Gentleman (March).

"...Following a series of tests, the North Dakota Agricultural College recommends that air conditioning for bees be accomplished by nailing on to all sides and the top of the hive insulation board one inch thick. Metal corners may be put on if desired. That's all there is to it for spring, summer and fall. For winter, building paper is added, tightly wired around the hive and over the top, leaving a small, screened hive entrance at the bottom. In the spring the paper is removed and may be saved until the next winter, but the insulation board stays on. The new way of insulating hives makes unnecessary the requirement for such packing materials as straw, shavings or leaves for outdoor wintering. Nor is it necessary to move the hives to a cellar. Good results are obtained with the new system and a number of beekeepers have taken it up."

Southern Pacific The Southern Pacific Railway Company's passenger revenues increased 10.9 percent in 1935, says a press report. The improvement was attributed principally to the business pickup of the year, but credit was given also to the stimulus provided by air-conditioned cars and continuance of the low fares established in 1933. Freight revenues increased 9.4 percent.

Wool Boom Last year the woolen and worsted goods industry enjoyed a boom, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute. The consumption of raw wool in the apparel class, on a scoured basis, amounted to 304,000,000 pounds in 1935 as against 168,000,000 in 1934. Consumption in 1935 was larger than in the predepression year 1929. (Press.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

March 2--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.25-11.50; cows good 5.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25; vealers good and choice 8.25-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.40-10.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.00-10.00; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-9.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 125 $\frac{3}{8}$ -127 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 122 $\frac{3}{8}$ -124 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 103 $\frac{7}{8}$ -107 $\frac{7}{8}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 112 $\frac{7}{8}$ -125 $\frac{7}{8}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 109 $\frac{3}{4}$ -111; Chi. 111 $\frac{3}{4}$ -116; St. Louis 112-113; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 112; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 86 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 54 $\frac{5}{8}$ -56 $\frac{5}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 68-70; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 61 $\frac{1}{4}$ -62; St. Louis 61; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 $\frac{7}{8}$ -28 $\frac{7}{8}$; K.C. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ -31; St. Louis 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ -32; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 74-76; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 62-70; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 177-182.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$1.85 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.20-\$1.25 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.77 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.85 carlot basis in Chicago. Florida bushel crates of Bliss Triumphs \$1.50-\$1.85 in a few markets; \$1.15-\$1.25 f.o.b. Pompano. Texas Round type cabbage 75¢-\$1.05 per $\frac{1}{2}$ lettuce crate in terminal markets; 45¢-50¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York Danish type \$20 per ton bulk in New York City; \$15 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 75¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in the East; Midwestern stock 75¢-\$1.35 in consuming centers; 65¢-82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Delaware and East Shore Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes brought 65¢-\$1.20 per bushel basket in eastern markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-90¢ in the Middle West. New York U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.50; Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.15; Delicious 85¢-\$1.10 and Baldwins 75¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York City.

The average price for Middling $\frac{7}{8}$ inch spot cotton in seven designated markets (Holiday in Texas markets) advanced 5 points from the previous close of ten markets to 11.28 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.49 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 11.18 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.07 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 cents; Y.Americas, 17-17 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 30-30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ -29 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LX, No. 53

Section 1

March 4, 1936

RURAL ELECTRICITY President Roosevelt agreed yesterday to a compromise rural electrification plan calling for the expenditure of \$420,000,000 in the next 10 years instead of \$1,000,000,000 as suggested by Senator Norris. Under the new plan \$50,000,000 would be spent in each of the first two years and \$40,000,000 in each of the following eight years. The money for the first two years would not be appropriated by Congress from Treasury funds, but would be lent at standard rates of interest by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. (Press.)

TO BUILD POWER ALCOHOL PLANT Dr. Leo M. Christianson, consultant for the Chemical Foundation, Inc., said yesterday that arrangements have been completed to begin operation of the first power alcohol plant in this country May 1. The plant, to be located in Atchinson, Kansas, is designed to convert 1,500,000 bushels of corn into alcohol suitable for mixing with gasoline as a motor fuel. It will be operated by an Atchinson company, financed by a \$100,000 grant for capital equipment from the Chemical Foundation. The foundation will buy the alcohol from the company at a set rate and will sell it to distributors. (A.P.)

LEAVE BILLS Senate and House conferees reached a compromise agreement yesterday afternoon on the government leave bills and paved the way for the early enactment into law of measures restoring vacations and sick leave privileges to a predepression status. With all conferees present and agreeing to the changes, the following compromises were agreed upon: the 26-day vacation period voted by the Senate was left intact, although the House had granted 30 days; the effective date was fixed on January 1, 1935, instead of July 1, either 1935 or 1936, as provided in the House and Senate measures respectively; ninety days will be allowed as accumulative sick leave, instead of 60 days as in the Senate bill, or 120 days as voted by the House; accumulation of vacation leave was left at 60 days, although the House had allowed 120 days. (Washington Post.)

GERMAN FOOD SHORTAGE A Berlin wireless to the New York Times says that Army and police have been put on a fish diet two days weekly to relieve the food shortage which has already led to drastic rationing and cattle and pig slaughter but is still draining the Reich-bank's slender reserve for necessary fats and feeds.

Economic Harold G. Moulton, president, Brookings Institution,
Doctrines addressed the A.A.A.S. on "Scientific Method in the Investigation of Economic Problems". The address is printed in Scientific Monthly (March). It says in part: "Today a considerable part of the formerly accepted body of economic doctrine is subject to challenge and some of it has been definitely dethroned. One reason is that the accumulation of a vast body of recorded data bearing upon economic issues has made it possible to test the validity of many of the assumptions on which the classical analyses were based. However, a more fundamentally important factor has been the changing character of the economic system itself. And here I come to a statement of what I conceive to be the basic difference between economics and the natural sciences. While the underlying principles of economics are based upon natural forces, the economic system by means of which productive activities are carried out is constantly undergoing evolutionary change. The natural sciences, on the other hand, are concerned with the observation of physical forces which are practically permanent in character. The complex economic machine which has resulted from certain natural laws and the growth of human institutions has undergone a rapid evolution even in the course of our own life span. Time is not available in which to cite concrete illustrations of the way in which the economic machine has changed in character. It must suffice for the present purpose to point out that as it changes economic thought must perforce be modified to take account of the working of the system under new conditions. A phrase--the relativity of economic thought--has been developed to indicate the necessity of an evolutionary changes in the economic system. In a dynamic world we must perforce have a pragmatic economics."

Hormones and It has been claimed that the work of Schoeller and
Plant Growth Gobel has proved that small quantities of follicular hormones markedly accelerate flowering. In view of the possible horticultural interest of such a phenomenon, investigations were undertaken by Dr. M.A.H. Tincker (Ann. App. Biol. 22, No. 4, 619-629). The experiments were designed to supply the substances ketchydroxyoestrin, theelol and auxin to various flowering species. The solutions of these substances were administered to the roots, by injection and by application to cut surfaces. In no case was any acceleration of growth or flowering obtained, and in the case of hyacinths treated with theelol some retardation of foliar growth was noticed. At the same time, Dr. Tincker is careful to point out that there is no proof that the substances presented to the plant were taken up by the tissues, and suggested that a method which would ensure that the substances reached the flowering region is highly desirable. In the case of root cuttings grown in gelatin, rapid and considerable bacterial growth was observed and proved to be due to a hitherto unknown organism. This has been described in an appendix by Dr. S. E. Jacobs, who has called it Bacterium auxinophilum. (Nature, London, February 15.)

Milk "Wool" "Another industrial myth was exploded the other day when the Wool Industries Research Association analyzed the Italian 'wool', made from milk and discovered that it did not possess the qualities required of the natural product," says the Wall Street Journal

editorially (February 29). "...The grotesque phase of the activities of these modern alchemists is that in few cases are they attempting to create a substitute for a product which is scarce or high in price. Instead they are attempting to make their countries independent of a world which has a plethora of the goods in question, and which is usually more than willing to sell to the country which needs them. 'Ersatz' is justified only when a country is forcibly cut off from its supply of the real article. Of course, when any commodity, such as radium, is difficult to procure and high in price, science is more than justified in attempting to find an acceptable substitute for it. Indeed, that is the function of practical industrial science. But it would seem that rather than attempt to find substitutes for wool, for cotton, for gasoline, for rubber, for the thousand and one articles in common use which are not high priced and of which civilization has a more than adequate source of supply, the brains of the world would be better employed in breaking down the purely artificial, man-made barriers which now prevent or impede the utilization of the genuine article."

Congress,
Mar. 2

Upon motion of Senator Connally H.R. 10104, to aid in providing the people of the United States with adequate facilities for park, parkway and recreational area purposes, and to provide for the transfer of certain lands chiefly valuable for such purposes to states and political subdivisions thereof was recommended. By a vote of 244 to 101 the House tabled H.Res. 426, directing the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish the House of Representatives forthwith with the name and address and the amount paid to each producer, exceeding \$2,000, in each calendar year pursuant to the agricultural adjustment act, as amended. The House Committee on Agriculture reported out without amendment H.R. 10101 to amend the federal farm loan act and the farm credit act of 1935 and for other purposes (H.Rept. 2115). The House Committee on Agriculture also reported out without amendment H.R. 8759 to amend the act known as the perishable agricultural commodities act, 1930, approved June 10, 1930, as amended (H.Rept. 2116).

Dust
Storms

"Return of dust storms to the hard wheat area in Kansas, Oklahoma and Southeast Colorado has convinced the wheat farmers that tillage in a manner to prevent soil blowing is their only salvation," says A. R. Buckingham in a Dodge City (Kan.) report to the New York Times. "...In Kansas, county commissioners may list blowing fields and charge the cost to the landowner. This has been frequently this spring and many local blowing fields have been checked... A silver lining to the dust cloud, however, is the cooperation by the farmers in any long-time program. The Southwest is ready to pitch in to save its wheat land. That this willingness is more than palaver is shown by voluntary agreement in 30 Southwest Kansas counties to take 25 percent of the wheat acreage out of production. Most of this removed acreage will be sown with buffalo grass, the original vegetative covering which made the high plains the feeding grounds for the bison. The wheat raisers also have agreed to increase irrigation farming by using ponds and power pumps. Alfalfa and sugar beets will be raised to lessen the farmer's dependence on wheat as his chief source of income."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

March 3--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.50; cows good 6.00-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50; vealers good and choice 8.25-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.35; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.00-10.10; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-9.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 125 1/8-127 1/8; No. 2 D. No.Spr.*Minneap. 122 1/8-124 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 104 3/8-108 3/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 113 3/8-126 3/8; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 109 1/4-111 1/2; Chi. 111 3/4-116 3/4; St. Louis 112-113; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 111-112; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 87 1/2; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 54 3/4-56 3/4; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 68 1/4-70; No. 3, Chi. 61 1/2-62 1/4; St. Louis 61; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 7/8-28 7/8; K.C. 26 1/2-29; Chi. 28 1/2-30 1/4; St. Louis 30 1/2-32; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 74-76; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 62-70; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 174 1/2-179 1/2.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$1.75 per 100-pounds in eastern markets; \$1.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.15 carlot sales in Chicago; 90¢-97¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbankd \$1.75-\$1.85 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1-\$1.05 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 75¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 60¢-\$1.15 in consuming centers; 65¢-80¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Texas Round type cabbage 75¢-\$1 per half-lettuce crate in terminal markets; 45¢-50¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York Danish type \$18-\$20 bulk per ton in New York; \$11 f.o.b. Rochester. Delaware and Eastern Shore Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes 65¢-\$1.15 per bushel basket in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-90¢ in the Middle West. New York, U.S. #1, 2 1/2 inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1.10-\$1.37 1/2 per bushel basket in New York; Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.15 and Baldwins 85¢-90¢.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 16 points from the previous close of seven markets to 11.12 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.47 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 11.18 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 11.03 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 1/2 cents; 91 Score, 34 1/4 cents; 90 Score, 34 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 cents; Y.Americas, 17-17 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28-28 1/2 cents; Standards, 27-27 1/2 cents; Firsts, 26-26 1/4 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LX, No. 54

Section 1

March 5, 1936

RURAL ELECTRIC BILL

With administration support, Senator Norris yesterday beat back attempts to place new restrictions on his \$420,000,000 rural electrification bill and hoped to put it through the Senate today. By agreement with President Roosevelt and departmental executives, Senator Norris introduced an amendment to trim the bill from its original authorization of \$1,000,000,000 over 10 years to \$420,000,000. (Press.)

DUST STORMS

Dust storms, whipped up by high east winds in the Oklahoma Panhandle, skipped across the northwest tip of Texas yesterday and laid a heavy pall over the Pecos Valley and the eastern plains of New Mexico, says an Albuquerque report by the Associated Press. It was New Mexico's most severe "duster" of 1936. Near Guymon, Oklahoma, it was described as "one of the worst of the year". Little damage was reported, however. Winds caused some loss on the wheat fields of Texas and New Mexico, but nothing to compare with the destruction of last spring, when thousands of acres of fertile soil were blown away.

SOLUBLE BULLETS FOR FOWL

Two University of Minnesota scientists yesterday announced they had evolved a new soluble bullet, designed to end lead poisoning in ducks and other waterfowl. The poisoning results from the birds eating lead shot which has accumulated on the bottoms of lakes and ponds. Dr. R. G. Green and Prof. Ralph Dowdell said the lead absorbed in that manner by ducks frequently caused a paralysis which is fatal in from two weeks to three months. The new shot is made from lead magnesium alloy. It disintegrates in water or inside the fowl in 48 hours. (A.P.)

ARGENTINE- FRANCO PACT

A Buenos Aires cable to the New York Times says Argentina and France have signed an agreement whereby France will import 5,000 tons of pears and apples before June 30. Argentina agrees to issue additional exchange at the official rate to permit the importation of French merchandise to the value of the fruit when placed on board ready for shipment. The agreement was made in accordance with the policy Argentina has been following for the last two years, agreeing to spend in European countries the money derived from their purchases of Argentine products.

PULP MILL

The Rust Engineering Company yesterday received a contract to build a \$4,000,000 Kraft pulp and paper mill for the Crossett Lumber Company at Crossett, Arkansas. (A.P.)

So. African The South African Sugar Journal (January 31) reports
Sugarcane that "there are now in the variety collection at the
 government experiment station 99 established varieties
and 147 seedlings, and a further 20 varieties in the quarantine green-
house in Durban. These include varieties originating in 16 countries and
seedlings germinated from fertilized cane flowers received from Mauritius
and the U.S.A. It has hitherto proved impracticable to get fertile seed
from sugarcane flowers in this country. The cane flowers freely in cer-
tain seasons but will not shed its pollen, so fertilization does not take
place. This problem is being studied further, but, in the meantime, fer-
tilized tassels have been imported and seedlings successfully germinated
therefrom, as stated. As a result of experiments with the varieties
hitherto studied, seven have already been released and distributed for
commercial planting; of these, Co. 281, Co. 290 and P.O.J. 2725 in par-
ticular have, in suitable circumstances, repeatedly far surpassed Uba in
yield of sugar per acre, and promise to become important factors in the
industry. Very little of these canes has yet been milled, but there is
evidence to show that they will prove far superior to Uba in manufacturing
qualities also. All three varieties are more or less highly resistant
and tolerant to streak disease...All the released varieties are highly
resistant to mosaic disease, with the exception of Co. 281, which is said
to be only moderately resistant..."

Seed Corn "Reports coming from all parts of the United States
Scarce indicate that seed corn of high germination will be scarce
 this spring," says an editorial in Seed World (February
28). "Many farmers who depend on their crib corn will find the severe
winter has seriously affected its germination, more so this year than
before because most corn had a high percentage of moisture when it was
put in the crib. Agricultural colleges are warning farmers to be cautious
about the seed they plant this spring...Certain it is that there will be
a serious shortage of good seed corn this year."

Viruses in "Research into virus diseases occupies a prominent
Australia place in the sixteenth annual report of the director of
 the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Research, Melbourne,"
says the British Medical Journal (February 15). "A survey of the inci-
dence of psittacosis in Australian parrots has revealed that a surprisingly
large proportion of these birds were infected, certain species even prov-
ing to be naturally infected in the wild state. The conditions among wild
birds are parallel with those in California, there being a high incidence,
mostly symptomless, among young birds, and many noninfective though dis-
eased old birds. The lesions produced by the isolated virus strains cor-
responded closely with those described for strains defined in Europe and
America during the epidemic of 1929-30. In monkeys the Australian virus
produced severe illness with characteristic pneumonic changes, and instil-
lation into the nose of the anaesthetized rat caused acutely fatal psit-
tacosis pneumonia. The relations of Australian x-disease and the loup-
ing-ill in sheep to human poliomyelitis, are being investigated..."

British Sugar Beets "The House of Commons gave a second reading by 235 votes to 125 to the sugar industry reorganization bill recently," says an editorial in The Field (London, February 15). "This measure provides for the continuation of Treasury assistance, but on a lower scale, to the beet industry. Many people have questioned the wisdom of encouraging beet growing in this country when cane sugar production in British Colonies is clearly more economical and imported sugar is offered at a price well below the cost of production in this country. Price is not, however, the only consideration. It has been the deliberate policy of successive governments to foster beet growing for the sake of British agriculture, and particularly the arable eastern counties. East Anglia was virtually bankrupt four years ago and the development of the beet industry, giving employment in the field and factory, has played no small part in restoring the fortunes of this part of England..."

Cattle "The estimate offered by Director Harris of
Testing Island State Department of Agriculture and Conservation is,
as far as we recall, the first that has been made of the
bill the state will have to pay annually for TB cattle indemnities after
all five counties have become accredited," says an editorial in the Provi-
dence (R.I.) Journal. "His figure, \$5,000, is so low as to be startling
by comparison with the large sums that have been poured out each year for
nearly a decade during the prolonged and difficult campaign to rid Rhode
Island's dairy herds of tuberculosis. The public has been accustomed to
read of regular annual appropriations ranging from \$80,000 to \$100,000
and large additional special appropriations besides. Such sums as these
have been spent, moreover, for indemnities alone. Other expenses in con-
nection with the eradication of bovine tuberculosis have been substantial...
The sharp reduction that is forecast has been anticipated, indeed has been
one of the corollary motives for pressing the clean-up campaign to a suc-
cessful conclusion...It has not been necessary, of course, to wait for com-
pletion of this testing program in order to enjoy some of the benefits of
it. The quality of milk produced in the state has steadily improved, in
accord with the basic purpose of the plan. The economic status of the
dairy industry has likewise improved, chiefly as the result of better prices
for better milk from better cattle, but also by reason of a stronger hold
by farmers in the local milkshed on their own logical market. Thus both
public health and agriculture in Rhode Island have been well served by this
long drawn out campaign."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

March 4--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.75; cows good 6.00-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.75; vealers good and choice 8.25-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 3.75-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.70; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.85-9.85; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-9.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 125 1/8-127 1/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 122 1/8-124 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 104-108; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 113-126; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 104 1/4-111; Chi. 112 1/2-117; St. Louis 110 1/2; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 110-111; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 87 1/2; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 54 3/4-56 3/4; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 68 3/4-70 1/2; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 61 3/4-62 1/4; St. Louis 61-62; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 3/4-27 3/4; K.C. 26 3/4-29; Chi. 27 3/4-30 1/4; St. Louis 30-30 1/2; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 75-77; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 32-70; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. 176 1/2.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$1.80 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.15-\$1.20 carlot sales in Chicago; 94¢-98¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.75-\$1.77 1/2 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 75¢-\$1.05 per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern Yellows 60¢-\$1.20 in consuming centers; 65¢-70¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Texas Round type cabbage 75¢-\$1.05 per half-lettuce crate in terminal markets; 50¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York Danish type \$18 bulk per ton in New York; \$11 f.o.b. Rochester. Delaware and Eastern Shore Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes 60¢-\$1.10 per bushel basket in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-90¢ in the Middle West. New York, U.S. #1, 2 1/2 inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1-\$1.25; Baldwins 85¢-90¢ and Rhode Island Greenings 85¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 3 points from the previous close to 11.09 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.40 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 11.15 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 10.97 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 1/2 cents; 91 Score, 34 1/4 cents; 90 Score, 34 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 16 3/4-17 cents; Y.Americas, 17-17 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28-28 1/2 cents; Standards, 27-27 1/2 cents; Firsts, 26-26 1/2 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LX, No. 55

Section 1

March 6, 1936

CURRENCY

STABILIZATION

A plea for currency stabilization in terms calculated to encourage favorable foreign reaction to that end, coupled with an assertion of the necessity of permanent monetary arrangements and a balanced budget, was made by Secretary Hull in an address last night, devoted to an explanation and defense of the administration's program. While it has long been known that Mr. Hull entertained these views, his address gained emphasis from the knowledge that it had the general approval of President Roosevelt as an administration utterance. (New York Times.)

R.R. FREIGHT

SURCHARGES

Testimony that the need for emergency freight surcharges "will continue for a long time" was received at an Interstate Commerce Commission hearing yesterday on an application by railroads for indefinite extension of the charges. The testimony was given by C. E. Johnston, president of the Kansas City Southern Railway, who added that railroads "need more revenue and need it badly." The emergency surcharges scheduled to expire July 1 are estimated to yield the railroads \$104,500,000 of additional revenue annually. (A.P.)

ELECTRICITY

BILL PASSED

Despite warnings by Senator King, Utah, that the nation was "rushing madly" into consolidation of all power in the Federal Government", the Senate yesterday passed the \$420,000,000 Norris rural electrification bill and sent it to the House. The bill would establish a new Rural Electrification Administration and empower it to lend to states, rural municipalities, utility districts, farm cooperatives, or limited dividend corporations to install and operate generating and distributing systems where none now exist. (A.P.)

HEALTH AND

DUST STORMS

New dust storms in the Southwest have led the U. S. Public Health Service to recommend protective measures for citizens in the affected areas, where disease already is on the increase. While the damage to land from wind erosion in parts of Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas and Oklahoma is extensive, public health authorities declare that the less spectacular damage to human beings is much greater. Surveys during and since the dust storms of 1934 and 1935 have shown a great increase in diseases attributable to the dust or complicated by it. This was particularly true of diseases of the respiratory tract, particularly pneumonia, sinus trouble, laryngitis, pharyngitis and bronchitis, they said. (A.P.)

Synthetic Plant Growth A. E. Hitchcock and P. W. Zimmerman are authors of "Absorption and Movement of Synthetic Growth Substances from Soil as Indicated by the Responses of Aerial Parts" in Contributions from Boyce Thompson Institute (quarterly, Oct.-Dec.). They say: "Since relatively small amounts of growth substances induce specific types of formative responses on plants these responses may be used as a means of detecting the presence of the compounds in certain parts of the plant. It has already been shown that ethylene and a number of the crystalline growth substances move readily through the plant, but it has not been established through what channels and in what manner these substances are transported. The fact that pronounced bending responses occur in one hour or less after treatment, means that the rate and direction of movement of the growth substance may be determined within a relatively short period of time. It is thus possible with this method to subject the test plants to a wider range of atmospheric conditions than would be feasible for methods which require several days or longer. Earlier reports have dealt with substances applied to aerial portions of plants. It now appears that plants can absorb synthetic growth substances from the soil as they do mineral elements. The absorption of growth substances from the soil was influenced by the rate of transpiration. Transpiration also influenced the rate of movement in aerial parts when the growth substances were introduced as water solutions in the transpiration stream, but not in the case of lanolin preparations. The efficiency of the absorption system for the intake of growth substances from the soil is believed to be essentially no different from that whereby the common mineral elements enter the plant..."

Grass Seeding The available supplies of grass and legume seed are larger and the situation more favorable for large increases in pasture and meadow crops than for many years, says C. A. Helm of the Missouri College of Agriculture. Supplies and prices of grass and legume seeds are of particular importance because of the nation-wide interest in increasing the acreage of soil-improving and erosion-preventing crops. (Press.)

Allotments in England The Gardeners' Chronicle (London, February 15) says: "A bulletin which should be found most useful to allotment holders both in town and country is issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, on 'Allotments'. It deals with the whole gamut of allotment affairs, from the cultural questions of soil and treatment, throughout the range of cultivations and returns for work in estimated cost and produce, to the more abstract questions of rules for allotment associations and methods by which an individual can, where practicable, acquire an allotment. A reason why the bulletin should prove specially useful is that there are now existing in this country (Great Britain) four times as many allotments in urban areas than in rural; and it will probably be that the urban allotment holder will require more assistance in cultural methods than will his rural brother..."

Seed
Corn

Iowa State College grain experts warned Iowa farmers recently to "be certain to test seed corn" this year, pointing out that "lack of quality and not of quantity" is the problem they are facing. Ed Dyas, extension agronomist, declared the danger in the Iowa seed corn situation lies in the fact that more than one-third of the counties in the state report germination tests running below 60 percent viability in some apparently good seed. Dyas recently completed study of seed corn questionnaires received from 84 Iowa county farm bureau agents. He also warned farmers of a "racket" reported in some counties short of corn. Some dealers and out-of-state truckers, he said, by playing on the farmer's fear of a seed shortage are getting as much as \$2 a bushel for trucked-in corn which they declared "has some good seed in it." Such corn, Dyas said, has not been tested. (A.P.)

Trichiniasis
in Canada

"Two reports concerning the occurrence of trichiniasis (trichinosis) in Montreal have recently been presented to the Department of Health and the essential findings made public by Dr. S. Boucher, director of the department," says an editorial in the Canadian Public Health Journal (February). "A year ago, in January, six cases were reported. No further cases were found until October and during the following eight or nine weeks 68 cases were discovered. Among the six cases in January one death occurred, in a child eight years of age. Careful examination of sources of meat used by the affected families in both the January and the October-November outbreaks did not reveal any infected meat...Minor outbreaks have occurred in the United States and Canada...An efficient system of meat inspection as ordinarily conducted in this country can detect only heavy infections of trichina larvae. Sparse infections are seldom discovered, as microscopic examination of meat is required. Protection against this infection is afforded by the thorough cooking of all forms of pork..."

Underground
Cables for
Electricity

Melvin O. Swanson, chief engineer of the Rural Electrification Administration, reports in Rural Electrification News (Jan.-Feb.) that during the past few years "a great deal of attention has been given to underground transmission and distribution of electric energy. True, expensive underground systems have been introduced and used in urban areas for many years, not only for serving parkway street lighting but for actual distribution of energy through business sections or congested residential areas. But the newer thought is the distribution of energy in rural areas through an underground cable, plowed into the ground with a cover of approximately 6 to 8 inches of earth. This cable consists of a conductor surrounded with a layer of high-grade insulation over which is wrapped a metallic covering which serves as a mechanical protection as well as the ground. Tools and plows have been developed and on the market for a number of years which have broadened the use with resulting lower installation costs. The advantages of this system can plainly be seen since servicing such a line will be at a minimum. It is believed that soon the cost of underground rural distribution will permit its general use in preference to the antiquated overhead system. Development engineers have also given a great deal of attention to the use of direct current in underground distribution systems.. By this method it is possible to distribute the current over longer distances..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

March 5--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations); Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.50; cows good 6.00-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.00; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.65; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.65; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.25; Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.10-10.00; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-9.65.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 124 7/8-126 7/8; No. 2 D. No.Spr.*Minneap. 121 7/8-123 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ -107 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ -125 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 105 $\frac{3}{4}$ -109; Chi. 111 $\frac{3}{4}$ -116 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 110-110 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 110 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 87 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ -56 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 69-70 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 61 $\frac{3}{4}$ -62; St. Louis 62 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 5/8-27 5/8; K.C. 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ -29; St. Louis 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ -32 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 75-77; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 62-70; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 174 $\frac{3}{4}$ -178 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountains ranged \$1.50-\$1.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.15-\$1.20 carlot sales in Chicago; 95¢-\$1.02 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.70-\$1.75 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1 Idaho Falls, f.o.b; New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 75¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in eastern markets. Midwestern stock 75¢-\$1.10 in consuming centers; 65¢-75¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Texas Round type cabbage 75¢-\$1.15 per half-lettuce crate in terminal markets; 45¢-50¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York Danish type mostly \$18 bulk per ton in New York; sacked \$14-\$15 f.o.b. Rochester. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes 95¢-\$1.15 per bushel basket in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-90¢ in the Middle West. New York U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.50; Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.25 and Baldwins 85¢-90¢ per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 6 points from the previous close to 11.15 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.40 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 11.19 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points to 11.07 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents; Y.Americas, 17-17 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28-28 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Standards, 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ -27 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LX, No. 56

Section 1

March 7, 1936

RAILROAD INCOME

The railroads began 1936 by earning in January their largest net operating^{income} for the month since 1930, according to a statement issued by the Association of American Railroads yesterday. The total was up 63.1 percent from January, 1935, this gain being realized from an increase of 13.2 percent in gross. The results for January were realized despite expenditures necessitated by cold and snow and although wages had been fully restored to predepression levels by last January, compared with only a partial restoration a year previously. (Press.)

ELECTRICITY ON FARMS

An increase of 44,840 farm electricity customers during 1935, bringing the total to 788,795, or 12 1/2 percent of all classes of farms in the United States, is reported by the Edison Electric Institute in its annual publication of farm statistics. This gain of nearly 45,000 electrified farms compares with a figure of 30,400 for the previous year and with the high record of 113,000 made in 1928. (Press.)

URGES TRADE AGREEMENTS

Charles S. Haight, admiralty counsel, urged shipping men and exporters yesterday to enter the fight on the side of the State Department for the extension of its program of reciprocal trade agreements, which, he said, is being opposed by strongly organized minorities. He said that interests which are anxious to develop monopolies in their particular fields of trade have sought to defeat the program despite its value to foreign trade as a whole. (New York Times.)

CUBAN SUGAR TAX

A Havana report to the New York Times says the Cuban Government yesterday afternoon imposed a tax of 1 1/4 cents a pound on refined and turbinated sugar above 96 1/2 degrees polarization consumed in Cuba as a means of enhancing revenues to meet increasing expenditures. This tax is expected to gross \$3,000,000 on the basis of estimated consumption of 150,000 tons. The tax revives a 1-cent consumption levy on sugar imposed during the Machado regime and repealed several months ago.

N.Y. MILK

On the eve of public hearings on bills proposing continuance of New York State's milk control law for another year, the State Legislature was asked yesterday to authorize a sweeping investigation in the dairy industry in this and unnamed neighboring states. Sen. John T. McCall sponsored the proposal in the form of a concurrent resolution, asking \$50,000 for an inquiry. (A.P.)

Storage of Contributions from Boyce Thompson Institute (quarterly,
Coniferous Oct.-Dec.) contains "Storage of Some Coniferous Seeds"
Seeds by Lela V. Barton. The summary says: "Experiments to deter-
mine the effects of sealing, temperature, vacuum, and desic-
cation on the keeping quality of seeds of some coniferous forms showed
that sealed storage at low temperatures (5 degrees C. or -5 degrees to
-15 degrees C.) was effective for the maintenance of vitality...All seeds
were thoroughly air dried before the experiments were started. Artificial
dessiccation whether moderate or excessive was found ineffective or harm-
ful. A vacuum proved favorable to retention of vitality when the seeds
were stored at room temperature and both vacuum and low temperature stor-
age overcame in part the injurious effects of drying. Actual seedling
production in greenhouse flats was taken as an index of vitality...Results
here reported indicate that sealed storage at a low temperature is ef-
fective for the maintenance of vitality of these coniferous seeds for con-
siderable periods."

Hunting "Recent studies of the hunting on the public grounds
in Ohio in Ohio are of considerable interest; in southern Ohio
there are 52,000 acres of land in three state forests and
the Roosevelt Hunting Preserve for the use of Buckeye sportsmen," says an
editorial in Fur-Fish-Game (March). "During the squirrel season this
year a careful check was made on the hunters going into the Shawnee State
Forest and the Roosevelt Hunting Preserve. It seems that 111 hunters
spending a total of 402.5 hours in the field, observed 332 gray squirrels
and took 166. Each hunter spent an average of 3.6 hours hunting while he
saw a squirrel every 1.2 hours; it took him 2.4 hours to bag one. The
squirrels bagged, weighed 8.5 to 23 ounces with the average about 18
ounces. All, or practically all, were taken with shotguns using No. 5
or No. 6 shot. No fox or red squirrels were reported taken and no black
squirrels were seen. While hunting, these 111 hunters reported seeing
10 grouse, 21 quail, 5 crows, 16 hawks, 1 owl, 2 rabbits, 1 black bear,
1 red fox, 2 raccoons, 1 mink, 1 woodchuck, 5 deer and 2 flying squirrels.
This is a new practice in game management and what does it mean? It means
that slowly we are getting our game harvest on a bookkeeping basis. Con-
trol of the kill is as important as any other phase of management. We
must know what we have on any particular game range before we can intel-
ligently open a shooting season to harvest a game crop. We must know the
facts about the manner of harvesting that crop also. We seem to be get-
ting somewhere in that direction."

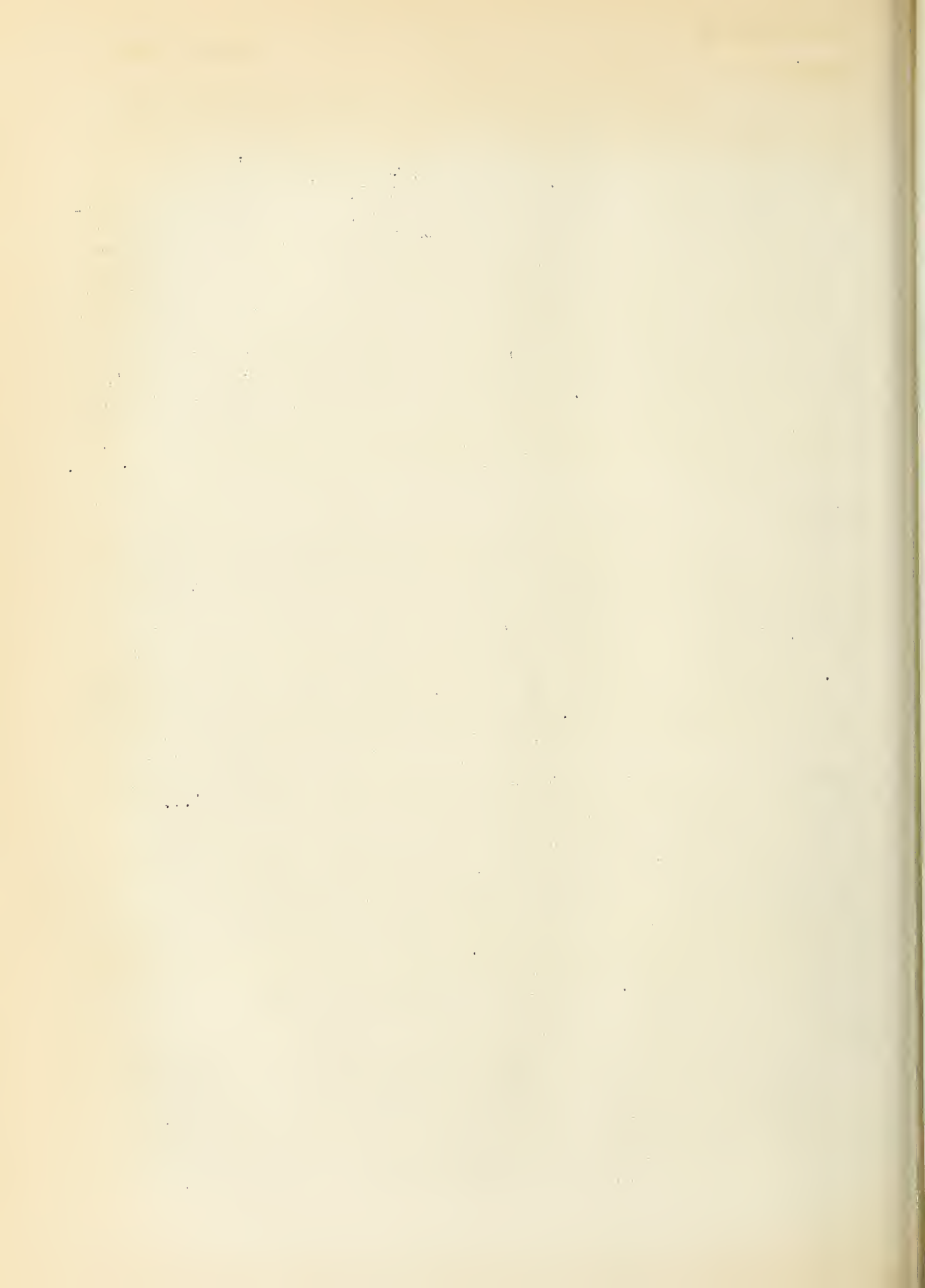
Soil "...The new farm bill really offers a splendid oppor-
Conservation tunity to rebuild first the soil and through the soil re-
store the farmer," says an editorial in the Dallas Morning
News (February 29). "Rehabilitation of this kind is the urgent need
throughout the South and most of the Nation. But the restoration of pro-
ductive power to the land in time will result in greater yield per acre,
larger crops and probably surpluses. The agricultural problem will not
easily be solved because of its very nature. This does not imply that the
steps about to be taken are not entirely worthy. The test will come
when individual states are called on to fall in line."

Congress, The Senate agreed to the conference reports on the
Mar. 5 annual and sick leave bills. Senator Pope submitted an
 amendment intended to be proposed by him to the agricul-
tural appropriation bill, H.R. 11418, for 1937, increasing the appropria-
tion for national forest administration to \$10,285,847 and increasing the
appropriation for forest fire cooperation to \$1731,382, the amount recom-
mended in the budget. Senator Wheeler submitted two amendments intended
to be proposed by him to the agricultural appropriation bill, increasing
the appropriation for forest survey to \$250,000 and increasing the approp-
riation for forest roads and trails to \$8,000,000. These two amendments
would restore the amount recommended in the budget. The Senate Committee
on Public Lands and Surveys reported out without amendment the following
bills: S. 2694, to add certain lands to the Columbia National Forest in
the State of Washington (S.Rept. 1659); S. 3445, to authorize the Secre-
tary of Agriculture to release the claim of the United States to certain
lands within the Ouachita National Forest in the State of Arkansas (H.Rept.
1661). The House Committee on Roads reported out with amendment H.R.
10591, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report
on traffic conditions, with recommendations for corrective legislation
(H.Rept. 2136).

Bread and The New Statesman and Nation (February 3rd London)
Margarine in an edi-
 torial entitled "Bread and Margarine," says: "Sir John
Orr, in an address on public health and agriculture the
other day, again called attention to the scandal of starvation in this
country. Investigations have shown, he said, that we have four and a
half million people spending on an average only 4 shillings a week on
food. The inevitable result of that is disease, stunted growth in chil-
dren, poor physique in adults. The consumption of eggs, fruit, vegetables
and meat, Sir John declared, ought to be increased by from 12 to 25 per-
cent; and 'to bring the diet up to the level of the well-to-do classes,'
he added, 'would require an increase of about twice that amount.'..."

Champion With a record recently completed of 1,402.2 pounds of
Dairy Cow butterfat (equivalent to 1,752.2 pounds of butter) and
 38,606.6 pounds of milk, made in one year, the Holstein
cow, Carnation Ormsby Butter King, becomes the world's champion dairy cow
over all breeds for both milk and fat. She is owned by the Carnation
Farms of Seattle, Wash. This is the greatest all-time achievement of a
dairy cow. Carnation Ormsby Butter King's 38,606 pounds of milk displaces
the all-time milk (not fat) record of Segis Pieterje Prospect, which has
stood for almost 15 years. The new champion is a daughter of Matador Segis
Walker, a bull that has 27 daughters that average 945.6 pounds of fat,
equivalent to 1,182 pounds of butter. (The Farmer, St. Paul.)

Soviet The desire of the Soviet Government to hasten the
Highways building of good highways throughout the Soviet Union whose
 roads, where any at all exist, are among the worst in the
world, resulted recently in a decree ordering peasants to contribute six
days labor annually on the highways in their neighborhoods, says a Moscow
report to the New York Times. The new highway labor system will be simi-
lar in some respects to the old American poll tax.



DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LX, No. 57

Section 1

March 9, 1936

FARM MORTGAGE BILL VOTE House Democrat Whip Patrick Boland has recommended a House vote on the \$3,000,000,000 Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage refinancing bill, center of Congressional expansionist activities for the past two years. Poland predicts that the bill will not get over 164 votes. (Washington Post.)

MOSQUITO CAMPAIGN A \$2,417,000 war on mosquitos is being carried on in the Philadelphia area by the Works Progress Administration. More than 3,300 relief workers are engaged, the administration said recently, on 103 projects in neighboring sections of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. Designed to eliminate mosquito breeding grounds in the vicinity of Philadelphia, the projects also are expected to result in flood control, better land utilization, prevention of stream pollution and other benefits. (A.P.)

VIRGINIA APPLES Shipments of apples by Virginia growers to England and Scotland continued on a large scale last week in order that they might arrive in the foreign markets in time for this week's auction sales, says a Winchester report by the Associated Press. Prices for Virginia fruit in British markets showed considerable variation last week. The average was \$6.24 for Yorks, \$7.61 for Albemarle pippins, \$6.86 for Winesaps and \$6.49 for Staymans in barrels. From \$3 to \$3.25 must be deducted for shipping expenses before the seller figures his net profit.

N.Y. MAPLE SYRUP With "tapping time" approaching, New York State maple syrup producers may look for one of their best years, Prof. J. A. Cope of the Department of Forestry at Cornell University declares. "The average price received by the farmers for maple syrup should continue to climb from the low of \$1.18 a gallon in 1933," Professor Cope said. "In 1935 it had reached \$1.36 a gallon. The price still has to climb to reach the 1931 mark of \$1.51 a gallon. Even though an unusually large crop was produced last year in the state--nearly 1,000,000 gallons, as contrasted with 700,000 in 1934--there are virtually no hold-over reserves, according to reports from the large producing centers..." (A.P.)

Conservation
of Land

The East African Agricultural Journal (Nairobi, January) in a short article entitled "Man the Destroyer", says: "According to Prof. E. P. Stebbing, the Sahara has advanced 300 kilometers southward in three centuries. On this question of soil erosion much of great interest and value may be gleaned from a report by Dr. MacLagan Gorrie, of the Indian Forestry Service, on his four months survey in the United States on behalf of the Leverhulme Research Fund. He details the abuses of the land in California and elsewhere, and suggests that the proper agency for holding and developing land and preventing such abuses is a small but representative public body with sound technical advice at its disposal and sufficient powers to enforce its decisions. Private ownership and the common use of 'waste' land have almost invariably overworked one use and neglected other possibilities, failing to develop the multiple use principle which can best serve the community as a whole. In the enormous areas of village grazing on common lands in British tropical countries, urgent action is necessary to prevent further misuses and conserve what is left of the soil's natural resources. Such action can obviously not be undertaken by the villagers themselves without some help from government."

Stale-Bread
Problem

The February issue of Wheat Studies (Stanford University) is devoted to the stale bread problem. "Some investigators believe," it says in part, "that the change in the starch is a chemical one and make staling depend solely upon the change in the starch. They assume at the same time a transfer of moisture from the starch to the gluten. They regard both processes as reversed when the loaf is freshened by warming. However, there is no conclusive evidence of such a transfer of moisture. It is possible to explain many of the phenomena by merely assuming that, like other jellies, the starch hardens as it sets and softens as it is warmed up again without chemical change. Moreover, it has not been proven that change in the starch is the sole cause of staleness, for there is reason to believe that particularly well-made bread may seem fresh even though the starch has changed appreciably. The study further presents the methods that have been recommended to produce bread that keeps well and the conditions of storage that tend to keep it fresh."

Canadian
Timber Land

"The power to revamp in the public interest any timber or pulpwood concession in all of Ontario's vast northern forests is to be assigned to the Lieut. Gov.-in-Council under legislation, it was revealed lately in the Ontario Legislature," says Canada Lumberman (March 1). "The affected concessions are the forest lands on which the Crown for decades has granted rights to paper and timber companies. From them the companies cut the wood which is their raw material. Spelling reallocation for some of these concessions, the new law was described as giving the Crown full rights to rearrange the boundaries of any lands and forests concession. Two limits on its operation were laid down by Hon. Peter Heenan, Ontario Lands and Forests Minister, when he announced the pending legislation. The law is to be used, he said, to promote public and private economy by giving the companies concessions in the neighborhood of their mills. Reallocation will not deprive any established company of an adequate pulp or timber supply."

Exhibit on Frauds "...The Newark, N.J., Museum has provided a way through which consumers may see and learn the frauds and deceptions which should make them beware," says the National Consumer News (February 25) editorially. "It is in the form of what may be called a roving exhibit, which will make the circuit of the branch libraries and other public institutions of the city. The exhibit includes examples of fraudulent packaging and labeling. It shows how textiles are treated to deceive the public, how misbranding sells consumers something they do not want or ^{that} may be worthless. And to round out the presentation, simple tests are demonstrated to show how consumers can make, in some degree, determinations that will help them with their purchasing...The Newark Museum is performing a service of the first importance to consumers. Let it be hoped that it has started something that will be emulated in every city in the United States."

Explosion Hazards "An industrial hazard identified is more than half eliminated," says Food Industries (March). "Hence it is particularly interesting to the food manufacturer that a disastrous soybean explosion which occurred in the Glidden plant in Chicago last summer has been thoroughly investigated by competent government chemical engineers (Bureau of Chemistry and Soils) and the cause clearly identified..." "...Dust explosions are widely recognized as of great possible danger in any plant which may produce a dust of any combustible material in the air. Hence most people jumped to the conclusion that the Glidden explosion was of this sort, since it is well known that soybean dust is of devastating violence when so exploded. The official report shows, however, that the real cause of the major damage was an explosion of the vapor of hexene, the solvent which was being used for extracting oil from the beans..."

Tree Seed Laboratory "The movement to establish a central laboratory for research and testing of tree seeds and seeds of woody shrubs of all kinds is gaining impetus," says Henry I. Baldwin, in a letter to Science (March 6). "The Botanical Society of America, Ecological Society of America and American Society of Plant Physiologists at their respective business meetings at St. Louis in January, passed resolutions favoring the establishment of such a laboratory. The need for such a central agency has been present for a long time, as pointed out by the writer in previous years. Ever since reforestation became an important activity of public agencies and private planting increased in volume, it has become very important to know, for instance, the danger, if any, of movement of seed from different origins and presumably different local races. The evidence is slowly accumulating that even indigenous American trees may have local adaptations and that indiscriminate mixture of seeds of different origins not only endangers the success of plantations but may even eventually deteriorate natural stands by cross pollination. In any case, failure to start investigations into such matters 20 or 30 years ago is most unfortunate. Many aspects of seed origin investigations involve the seed itself; physiological and serological tests have been used with some success to identify seed of different origins. Since such problems are country wide, not to say world wide, they can be attacked and directed best from a central station..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

March 6--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.25; cows good 6.00-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.25; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.55; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.25-10.15; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.10-9.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ -123 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.*Minneap. 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ -120 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 102-106; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 111-124; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 104 $\frac{3}{4}$ -108; Chi. 110 $\frac{1}{4}$ -116; St. Louis 108 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 109; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 86; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 53-55; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ -70 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 yellow Chi. 60 $\frac{3}{4}$ -61 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ -61; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 1/8-27 1/8; K.C. 26 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ -29 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 75-77; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 61-69; No. 2, Minneap. 38-39; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 173 $\frac{3}{4}$ -177 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$1.80 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.30 carlot sales in Chicago; 98¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.75-\$1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ carlot sales in Chicago; \$1 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions 75¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 65¢-\$1 in consuming centers; 70¢-75¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Delaware and East Shore Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes 50¢-\$1.15 per bushel basket in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls 80¢-90¢ in the Middle West. Texas Round type cabbage 75¢-\$1.05 per half-lettuce crate in terminal markets; 45¢-50¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York Danish type \$18 bulk per ton in New York City. New York U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Baldwins 85¢-90¢ and Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 4 points from the previous close to 11.19 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.38 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 11.25 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 11.14 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents; Y.Americas, 17-17 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ -29 cents; Standards, 28 cents; Firsts, 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LX, No. 58

Section 1

March 10, 1936

CONSERVATION PROGRAM

"From Memphis to Natchez and from Little Rock east, sentiment of Delta cotton farmers is rapidly crystalizing in favor of the conservation program," says Felix Belair, Jr., in a report to the New York Times, "which would mean an expenditure of about \$125,000,000 a year for cotton alone. Plantation operators are for the most part reasonably well acquainted with the proposals formulated at the meeting of farmers with AAA officials at Memphis last week and are anxious for details of the conservation program as it will be finally approved by the Washington authorities..."

SOVIET COTTON

Harold Denny, in a Moscow cable to the New York Times, says: "Spoilage of serious proportions in last year's bumper/cotton crop because it was picked before ripe has resulted in the dispatch from Moscow to Uzbekistan of an investigating committee of 40 members headed by the Vice Commissar for Light Industry, Mr. Yeremin. The committee is empowered to look into all phases of the situation, since cotton is an essential product which the Soviet is now obliged to import. It is authorized to reorganize faulty local organizations, institute prosecutions against officials who have failed in their duty and take prompt action to repair the damage already done..."

LEAVE BILLS

The two government leave bills were ready to be sent to the White House last night after the House had adopted conference reports. Only a scattering of opposition developed to the 26-day vacation measure, and only one member voted against the sick leave bill. As the measures are retroactive to January 1, 1936, government employees will be able to take longer vacations this year than they have since the economy act of 1932 reduced a 30-day vacation period to 15 days. (Washington Post.)

LARGEST BOND ISSUE

Plans for the flotation of the largest single bond issue for an industrial corporation under the securities act of 1933 were revealed yesterday in the annual report of the National Dairy Products Corporation. Thomas H. McInnerney, president, announced that the company was proceeding with a plan to refund \$65,839,500 of 5 1/4 percent debentures due in 1948 through \$7,000,000 of 5-year bank loans at 2 1/2 percent interest, payable in semi-annual installments and through the issuance of \$62,545,500 of 3 3/4 percent debentures, due in 1951, carrying warrants for the right to purchase within a specified time 10 shares of common stock for each \$1,000 debenture. (Press.)

"Dyed" Fifty millions mosquitos will be indelibly "dyed"
Mosquitos red, green, yellow, blue and brown in the Chicago area
 next summer so entomologists may study their flight range
and plan the elimination and control of the pest accordingly. This was
announced at the twenty-third convention recently of the New Jersey Mos-
quito Extermination Association by J. Lytell Clarke, sanitary engineer
for the Des Plaines Valley Mosquito Abatement District. The district is
10 miles long and five miles wide, lying west of Chicago and including
part of Cook County, Ill. Mr. Clarke explained that men with portable
sprayers would plod through the marshes where mosquito beds are abundant.
The scientist expects clouds of the insects will be stirred up by the men
at the rate of 10 to 30 mosquitos from each square foot of grass. The men
will spray aniline dyes into the swarms, a different color being used in
each locality, so the insects can be readily identified when caught biting
a victim later in the season. (New York Times.)

Without Mordecai Ezekiel, Economic Adviser to the Secretary,
Production writes under the title "Without the AAA," in Today (March 7).
Control He says: "The Hoosac Mills decision has ended AAA produc-
 tion control. What do I think would happen to our farmers
if no substitute should be in operation? There are answers, not based on
a mere guess, but founded upon definite analyses of price-making forces
in agriculture, and on the way farmers respond to price when left to adjust
production by themselves. The agricultural outlook reports of the Depart-
ment of Agriculture for nearly 15 years have been based on such analyses,
and they have a batting average of better than 75 percent right. In sum-
mary, the outlook is that farm income in 1936 would be sustained near 1935
levels, or about eight billion dollars, except for the loss of benefit pay-
ments which were roughly half a billion dollars. But in 1937 and after-
wards, increasing surpluses of wheat, cotton, tobacco and hogs would over-
weigh continued business recovery and cause a sharp drop in farm income.
The effects would spread, later, into beef cattle and dairying. To the
extent that business recovery has depended upon increasing agricultural
buying power, it would suffer with destruction of that support. These are
the conclusions...At any rate the AAA has left the farm situation better,
because it struck at the root of the trouble and reduced troublesome sur-
pluses. The Farm Board experiment left the farmer worse off when it was
ended because it encouraged surpluses."

Dairy Herd A movement started in Newaygo County, Michigan, 30
Improvement years ago, has had a profound influence in the improvement
 of dairy herds in every state in the union. The new idea
of testing cows and keeping records of their milk and butterfat developed
until 809 dairy herd improvement associations are now operating in 44
states. While this improvement has an immediate value to the owners, the
assemblage of records over a long period of years has a deeper signifi-
cance. The analysis of records and their application to a study of the
breeding history of the herds in which they originate make it possible to
determine the influence of different sires used and to retain for breeding
purposes those whose daughters show an increase in production over their
dams. The records also contribute to the problem of fixing or purifying
strains for the inheritance of a high level of milk and butterfat production.

Progress in this work has been due to the supervision and guidance of the dairy departments of state experiment stations, tabulation and analysis by the Bureau of Dairy Industry, the cooperation of the purebred dairy cattle record associations and the willingness of the owners of the herds under consideration to keep a full record of their operations. (K.C. Star, Feb. 26.)

Civil Service The Civil Service Commission announces the following
Examinations assembled examinations: assistant land negotiator, \$2,600;
 junior land negotiator, \$2,000, Bureau of Biological Sur-
vey; junior calculating machine operator, \$1,440; applications to be on
file by March 30.

Science The Political Science Quarterly (March) contains
Quarterly the following articles: Man-Power in China II, by Dorothy
 Johnson Orchard; Interstate Compacts and Social Legisla-
tion, by Jane Perry Clark; The Wage-Earner in the Westward Movement II,
by Carter Goodrich and Sol Davison; Approaches to History VI, by Vladimir
G. Simkhovitch.

Marketing "Are we at a turning point in agricultural policy?"
Schemes says The Field (London, February 22). "The Field has al-
ways accepted the view that the development of a policy
for agriculture in an industrial country such as this must necessarily
be experimental in the early stages and subject to revision. Various
lines have been pursued since 1931. There have been tariffs on some for-
eign food imports, quantitative regulation of others to maintain an even
supply and level prices and subsidies from the Treasury. These experi-
ments have now been running long enough under Mr. Elliot's guidance at
the Ministry of Agriculture to enable him to compare the results and decide
on the line that a long-term policy for agriculture should take. The re-
marks which the Minister made in moving the second reading of the sugar
industry bill may properly be given a wider application than to the beet
industry alone. Mr. Elliot's said: 'Our objectives must be good and cheap
food and a decent living for the people on the land. Because of our first
objective, that of food not only good but cheap, we have rejected the
solution, taken by so many countries, of an agricultural tariff raised to
a point which will enable the average grower to produce at his own price.
We wish to use the world's surplus and we wish to admit rather than dam up
the world's flow of trade. I think what holds the field is the principle
of some kind of deficiency payment whereby we admit world goods, while we
do not ask our producers to descend below the lowest world level or to
surrender their employment.' This means that tariffs, stiff enough by
themselves to raise the home price, are not to be applied generally to
assist home agriculture. The idea is that a low tariff or import levy
shall be imposed on imported food and the proceeds used to give deficiency
payments to home producers. In this way the price of food to consumers
can be kept at a reasonable level... "

Am. Woolen Showing the first profit, with the exception of 1933,
 since 1927, the American Woolen Company, Inc., in its
pamphlet report for 1935, issued recently, announced a net profit of
\$2,740,599 after all charges, including depreciation, in contrast with
a net loss of \$5,458,495 for the preceding year. (Press.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

March 9--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.25; cows good 6.00-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.25; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.20-10.70; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.35; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.25-9.75; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-9.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 120 1/8-122 1/8; No. 2 D. No.Spr.*Minneap. 117 1/8-119 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 102-109; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 111-124; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 105 1/2-109; Chi. 111-116 1/2; St. Louis 108 1/2-109; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 107 1/2-108 1/2; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 86 1/2; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 53 1/4-54 3/4; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 68-70; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 61-62; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 25 5/8-26 5/8; K.C. 25 3/4-28 1/4; Chi. 26 3/4-30; St. Louis 27 1/2-28 1/2; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 73-75; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 56-65; No. 2, Minneap. 37-38; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 172 1/2-176 1/2.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$1.80 per 100-pounds in eastern markets; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.15-\$1.20 carlot sales in Chicago; Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.75-\$1.80 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1-\$1.05 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions sold at 65¢-\$1.05 per 50-pound sack in the East; 82 1/2¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 60¢-\$1.10 in consuming centers; 65-75¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Texas Round type cabbage 75¢-\$1.10 per 1/2 lettuce crate in city markets; 45¢-50¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York Danish type \$18 bulk per ton in New York; \$12 f.o.b. Rochester. East Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes 65¢-\$1.15 per bushel basket in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls 80¢-90¢ in the Middle West. New York U.S. #1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1-\$1.25; Baldwins 90¢-\$1 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York.

Average price Middling 7/8 inch cotton in ten designated markets declined 1 point from the previous close to 11.27 cents per pound. On the same day one year ago the price was 11.21 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange were unchanged at 11.27 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 11.15 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 cents; 91 Score, 32 3/4 cents; 90 Score, 32 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh No. 1 American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 16 3/4-17 cents; Y.Americas, 17-17 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 22 1/2-23 1/4 cents; Standards, 22-22 1/4 cents; Firsts, 20 1/4-21 1/2 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LX, No. 59

Section 1

March 11, 1936

FARMERS' MEETINGS

Farmers from northeastern states mulled over their problems behind closed doors yesterday after having listened to an explanation of a new AAA bill by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. Today reports from the six committees appointed Monday will be presented to the conference. The farmers and farm representatives hope to present a program of soil conservation and domestic allotment applicable to the Northeast in which marketing of commodities will bear an important part. All seemed agreed that such a program must cover a period for years to come if it is to be of help to this section of the country. (A.P.)

CANADA RATIFIES U.S. PACT

An Ottawa report by the United Press says the United States Canadian reciprocal trade agreement was ratified in principle by the House of Commons last night by the overwhelming vote of 175 to 39. The vote was called last night after debate extending over two weeks on a resolution asking the house to sanction the treaty. Now that the basic resolution has been adopted, a bill will be introduced and in the course of its discussion details of the agreement will be examined.

SAYRE ON TRADE

The United States' trade agreement program was described last night by Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, in an address prepared for delivery but read by Henry Deimel. "The country as a whole should never lose sight of the fact that it has nothing to fear from tariff reductions which stimulate the mutually profitable exchange of goods," Sayre said. "Trade is the very life blood of our prosperity." (A.P.)

LIVESTOCK UP 67 PERCENT

The average price paid for a car of livestock rose to \$1,618 in 1935 from \$967 in 1934, D. L. Swanson, executive manager, told the fourteenth annual convention of the Chicago Producers Commission Association yesterday. He said the rise was due to the devaluation of the dollar, the drought, the crop control program and increased industrial activity. (A.P.)

DUST STORM

March winds billowed dust across the Southwest yesterday, but crop observers said wheat was in condition to weather the storm if it subsided soon. Two hundred yards was the limit of visibility at Guymon and Beaver, Oklahoma. (A.P.)

Honey from American Bee Journal (March) says editorially: "In
Corn Plants our February issue, Alfred Poring tells a story of the
honeybee gathering sap from the corn plant. Corn being
a wind pollinated plant does not secrete nectar in the usual sense of
the term. There are numerous reports, however, to the effect that it
does at time exude sap which is freely gathered by the bees, as in the
case which he describes. There are a great many confusing reports of
honey gathered from plants belonging to the grasses. A little investi-
gation usually makes clear the fact that such honey is from some unusual
condition. At times when wheat is cut green, the bees work heavily on
the sap exuding from the newly cut stems. In many cases when so-called
honey is gathered from corn, sorghum or field grasses, it is honeydew
given off by aphids or plant lice which the bees have found."

N.Y. Weather "The recent death of James Henry Scarr, chief meteo-
Bureau rologist of the U.S. Weather Bureau at New York, recalls to
mind the important place this branch of the Department of
Agriculture has taken in modern living since Mr. Scarr arrived in New York
in 1909 and established offices in the Whitehall Building," says Northwestern
Miller (March 4). "During these nearly 30 years he was in closest contact
with the elements and he could speak with authority on the weather in the
metropolitan area for any time since 1871--the first year in which offi-
cial records were kept...Newspapers and radios have replaced the old-time
methods and today 125 radio stations cooperate in giving out daily reports,
storm warnings and other bits of important weather news. So accurate are
the reports that few ships at sea do not have storm warnings 12 to 24
hours in advance and word of coming hurricanes keep ships in port in the
West Indies and Florida. Warnings of floods enable people and livestock
to be taken to safe places, and fruit trees and delicate crops can be pro-
tected from the cold because of advance word...The New York office of the
Weather Bureau is the largest and most active in the United States and pos-
sibly in the world, serving as it does such a large and cosmopolitan popu-
lation with enormous commercial demands. Information is asked by depart-
ment stores to govern their sales, by contractors, florists--inquiry after
inquiry follows in rapid succession, all handled pleasantly and courteously
with an ear especially open for cranks, many of whom call or write the bu-
reau, seeming to blame it for conditions..."

Rail Trucks "Interchangeable containers, to facilitate the trans-
for Milk fer of goods between railroad cars and trucks, are no new
thing so far as general merchandise is concerned," says
Food Industries (March). "However, the method has not been applied to any
extent in the handling of liquid foods, which fact causes much interest to
attach to new equipment for this purpose recently demonstrated in Weehaw-
ken, N.J.....This trial was in connection with a 2-month test of the
equipment, being carried out jointly by the N.Y.O & W.R.R. and the Dairy-
men's League, for handling milk from country stations to the city pasteuriz-
ing plant. With the new equipment, the 2,000-gallon milk tanks are filled
with milk at the country collecting station. They are then transported by
railroad to the city freight yard. Here each milk tank is transferred to a
semi-trailer and pulled by tractor to the pasteurizing plant. There the
milk can be unloaded into storage tanks or the portable tank can be hoisted
to an upper floor and fed to pasteurizing equipment..."

Congress,
Mar. 9

The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out without amendment S. 70, for the relief of agriculture, the producers of livestock and the producers of raw materials generally and for other purposes. (S.Rept. 1670.) The House received a communication from the President transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, to remain available until expended, amounting to \$440,000,000, for the Department to carry into effect the provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936 (H.Doc. No. 422); ref. Com. on Appropriations. The House Committee on Appropriations reported out with amendment H.J.Res. 514 authorizing the completion of certain records and operations resulting from the administration of the Kerr Tobacco Act, the Bankhead Cotton Act of 1934 and the Potato Act of 1935 (repealed) and making funds available for those and other purposes. (H.Rept. 2144.) The House Committee on Public Lands reported out without amendment H.R. 11642 to change the name of the Department of the Interior, to be known as the Department of Conservation (H.Rept. 2146).

New England
Dairy Plan

"What promises to be the best milk marketing program ever in operation in the Northeast has been put in force in New England," says the American Agriculturist (Feb. 29). "All the leading farmer milk marketing cooperatives, including most independents and representing probably 95 percent of New England milk, have agreed to the program. The principal feature of the plan is pooling and equalization. Every milk producer in New England selling market milk will get the same price for the same quality, allowing for usual differentials. The base rate plan will be continued and will prevail throughout New England so that every farmer will be on the same base rate no matter where he lives. Variation in base rates in different sections has in the past been one of the chief sources of irritation. The plan does not provide for the fixing of resale prices but only for price to producers. State milk control boards, however, may continue to fix retail or resale prices. The new program will be enforced by a milk administrator representing the U.S. Department of Agriculture, but paid for not by the government but by the milk industry. This to our mind is one of the most important and best features of the plan..."

Rubber-Tired
Trailers

"Recently several farm implement manufacturers have placed on the market rubber-tired four-wheel trailers," reports R. U. Blasingame in Ohio Farmer. "The wheels are equipped with roller bearings and the wagon bed is spring mounted. These trailers are capable of high speeds and will carry from 5,000 to 7,600 pounds. They are provided with auto type front axles and are built along the lines of the old time farm wagon. They can be trailed behind trucks, automobiles and rubber-tired tractors; thus, they are adapted to a wide variety of hauling on the road or about the farm."

Pine Marten

The first of the pine marten that the Wisconsin Conservation Commission hopes to propagate for restocking of forest areas has been acquired at the state game and experimental fur farm near Poynette, says a report in the Antigo Daily Journal. (Mar. 4). Although the animals were once common in this state they have been entirely eliminated as a wild life factor.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

March 10--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.25; cows good 6.00-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.00; vealers good and choice 7.75-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.25-10.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.65-10.10; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-9.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $120\frac{1}{4}$ - $122\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.*Minneap. $117\frac{1}{4}$ - $119\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $101\frac{1}{2}$ - $108\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $110\frac{1}{2}$ - $123\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. $105\frac{1}{2}$ - $108\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $108\frac{3}{4}$ - $113\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis $108\frac{1}{2}$ -109 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $108\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 87; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 52 $7/8$ -54 $3/8$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $66\frac{1}{2}$ - $67\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $60\frac{3}{4}$ - $61\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 61; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $25\frac{1}{2}$ - $26\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. $25\frac{1}{2}$ - $27\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $26\frac{1}{4}$ -29; St. Louis $27\frac{1}{2}$ -28; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 73-75; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 56-65; No. 2, Minneap. 37-38; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $172\frac{1}{2}$ - $175\frac{1}{2}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.55-\$1.80 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.20 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.20 carlot sales in Chicago; 97¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.70-\$1.80 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1-\$1.05 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions 65¢-\$1.05 per 50-pound sack in the East; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Mid-western stock 50¢-\$1.10 in consuming centers. Texas Round type cabbage 75¢-\$1.10 per half-lettuce crate in terminal markets; 40¢-45¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York Danish type \$18 bulk per ton in New York. Delaware and East Shore Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes 65¢-\$1.10 per bushel basket in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls 80¢-90¢ in the Middle West. New York U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1-\$1.25; Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.25 and Baldwins 85¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling $7/8$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 3 points from the previous close to 11.30 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.17 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.30 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.18 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $31\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, $31\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 31 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, $16\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents; Y.Americas, $17-17\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $22-22\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, $21\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, $20\frac{1}{2}$ -21 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LX, No. 60

Section 1

March 12, 1936

FARM AID PROGRAM

Farmers and farm representatives of 12 Northeastern States concluded a 3-day conference on a new agricultural program yesterday with a special recommendation that no benefit payments be made which would keep or place land in a different land use classification from what would be dictated by a sound, long-time utilization program. (A.P.)

RAILROAD RESEARCH

A cooperative research laboratory for the railway industry was proposed yesterday by Ralph Budd, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, as one avenue to solution of what he called the "railroad problem". He spoke at the annual meeting of the American Railway Engineering Association. "We need a highly organized research department to take advantage of developments that are now proceeding at an accelerated pace," he said. "...My idea is that research in connection with improvements in fixed property should be amply financed by the Association of American Railroads and in charge of a competent director." (A.P.)

TRADE COMMISSION BILL VOTED

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee yesterday voted to report to the Senate the Wheeler bill to expand powers of the Federal Trade Commission over industrial practices. Under the measure the commission would have power on its own motion to investigate and eradicate "deceptive acts and practices in commerce" in addition to its present authority to attack "unfair methods of competition." (A.P.)

TEXTILE CONTROL BILL

The Ellenbogen textile control act, rewritten and considerably modified, will be introduced again in the House today and is expected to win a favorable report next week. The Ellenbogen control bill calls for creation of a national textile commission, with authority to issue cease and desist orders; provides for a minimum wage and a 35-hour week; limits machine operation to two shifts and abolishes child labor. (A.P.)

COTTON SPINDLES

More cotton spindles were scrapped last year than in any other year in the industry's history with the result that the current total of about 29,000,000 spindles is practically equivalent to the figure for 1910, according to the fifth annual survey of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, released yesterday. (Press.)

United States Government Walter Lippmann, in a summary in the Nineteenth Century (London, March) of a series of papers entitled "The New Imperative", says: "It has, I think, been clearly established that government must henceforth hold itself consciously responsible for the maintenance of the standard of life prevailing among the people. There is, I believe, a new imperative which takes its place alongside the older imperatives to defend the nation against attack and to preserve domestic peace. But in this new and unexplored realm the basic idea has not yet been accepted into the tradition of government. It is entangled with superficial differences about highly debatable particular measures. Yet experience in the post-war era has shown, I am convinced, that the ability to protect the popular standard of life is an indispensable condition of the survival of political institutions. No one as yet can hope to have understood all the implications of this duty or have come to clear conclusions as to how it can best be discharged. There was no conscious decision to accept the duty. It was forced upon President Hoover and upon President Roosevelt under the compulsion of the crisis. In this great change, as in so many other historic changes in the character of government, practice preceded the theory and measures were taken which have no warrant whatever in the philosophy of those who took them. It has been said that to place upon government responsibility for the defence of the popular standard of life is to ask of it more than it can do; the rulers of men are not wise enough or brave enough or disinterested enough to fulfil this new imperative. That may be. My thesis is that they have to attempt it whether or not they succeed. When an intricate capitalism is combined with popular sovereignty the people will turn to the state for help whenever capitalism is unable to satisfy their habitual expectations..."

Vernalization of Plants The Gardeners' Chronicle (London, February 22), in an editorial review of "Vernalization and Phasic Development of Plants" (published by the Imperial Bureaus of Plant Genetics, Aberystwyth, and School of Agriculture, Cambridge), says: "The idea of vernalization originated as a result of a new outlook on plant growth and development formulated by the Odessa school of plant physiologists headed by T. D. Lysenko. Until 1930, it was unknown to wider circles of agriculturists, although since that time it has assumed a very prominent place in agricultural literature and thought. The general principles of the theory are now widely familiar. They are, roughly, that growth and development, far from being identical as has been popularly supposed, are in reality two distinct and separate phenomena. Growth is regarded merely as increase in size and weight, and such changes as flowering and reproduction are included under development. According to the new theory either of these two processes may proceed independently of the other, so that we may be faced with the extraordinary case of a plant which comes into flower without having grown or a plant which grows continuously without ever coming into flower..."

Safe Roads "An article in this issue," says Manufacturers Record (March), "on the all-important subject of highway safety will repay careful reading. The author, Gibb Gilchrist, president of the American Association of State Highway Officials, views it from the standpoint

of the road builder and engineer, whose duty it is 'to see that as much safety as possible is built into the road.' The annual death toll in this country on our streets and highways from vehicular traffic, which is very nearly as large as the number America lost in the World War, is an appalling thing. Perhaps few of us realize how much of it may be due to the mental hazards created by a badly designed road. As time is counted, the entire development of communication from one part of the country to another by smooth highways has come upon us suddenly. Roads have been laid out on the beds of old highways in most instances. Grades have been widened, but there is work to be done of the greatest importance in saving human life as Mr. Gilchrist points out by providing 'long sight distances, full, with traffic lanes, flat curves with good visability, the elimination of deep ditches adjacent to the road, construction of flatter roadway slopes and clean, non-skid surfaces.'..."

Tomatoes for
Britain

H. B. Cranshaw, London, writing in Food Industries
(March) on "Britain as a Market for Tomato Products", says:

"Recent prohibition of imports from Italy into Britain has given rise to a new set of circumstances which is quite naturally regarded with considerable interest by American manufacturers of tomato products, for Italy's share of the total imports of these products into the United Kingdom amounts to about 35 percent, whereas that of the United States is barely 1 percent. The Italian production of fresh tomatoes has fallen off in recent years from the high level of 1929, when it was 1,298,000 tons to 834,000 tons in 1934. Only a small proportion of these fresh tomatoes is exported (34,400 tons in 1934), chiefly to Germany, the exports to the United Kingdom being negligible. Between 40 and 50 percent of the output of fresh tomatoes is used in the manufacture of tomato products, embracing tomato pulp (or puree), paste and canned tomatoes, generally peeled. Most of this output is exported. It is estimated that only 25 to 35 percent of the total production, mainly in the form of highly concentrated puree, is used for domestic consumption...There are two points which should be carefully borne in mind by American manufacturers of tomato products intended for the United Kingdom market. The first is that tomato pulp from the continent of Europe usually arrives here in cases containing ten 5-kilo tins, usually lacquered. The second point relates to flavor. It is sometimes said that the American product falls short of the Italian or Hungarian product in respect to flavor. It is difficult to say to what extent this opinion is held, but is obviously one which demands consideration."

Congress,
Mar. 10

The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out with an amendment S.J.Res. 223 relating to the employment of the personnel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in carrying out certain governmental activities (H.Rept. 1674). The House received a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, pursuant to H.Res. 430, 74th Congress, a copy of the first draft of the World Cotton Situation, part 11, Cotton Production in the United States; this was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The House passed H.J.Res. 514 authorizing the completion of certain records and operations resulting from the administration of the Kerr tobacco act, the Bankhead cotton act of 1934 and the potato act of 1935 (repealed) and making funds available for those and other purposes.

Section 3

March 11--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.50; cows good 6.00-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.00; vealers good and choice 7.75-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.65; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.90-10.35; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-9.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $120\frac{1}{4}$ - $122\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.*Minneap. $117\frac{1}{4}$ - $119\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $100\frac{3}{4}$ - $107\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $109\frac{3}{4}$ - $122\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 106 - $108\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 109 - $112\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 108 - $108\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 107 - $107\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 87; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $52\frac{1}{2}$ - $53\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $65\frac{1}{2}$ - $66\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $60\frac{3}{4}$ - $61\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 61; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $25\frac{1}{4}$ - $26\frac{1}{4}$; K.C. 26; Chi. 26 - $28\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis $27\frac{1}{2}$ -29; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 72-75; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 57-66; No. 2, Minneap. 37-38; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $172\frac{3}{4}$ - $175\frac{3}{4}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.60 - \$1.90 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.15- \$1.25 carlot sales in Chicago; 97¢-\$1.05 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.75-\$1.82½ carlot sales in Chicago; \$1-\$1.05 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 65¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 50¢-\$1 in consuming centers; 55¢-70¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Texas Round Type cabbage 75¢-\$1.10 per half-lettuce crate in terminal markets; 40¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York Danish type \$18 bulk per ton in New York. East Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes 50¢-\$1.15 per bushel basket in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls 80¢-90¢ in the Middle West. New York U.S. #1, 2½ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1-\$1.25; Baldwins 75¢-80¢ and Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 9 points from the previous close to 11.39 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.41 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 11.31 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 11.25 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $31\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, $31\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, $31\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, $16\frac{1}{2}$ -17 cents; Y.Americas, 17- $17\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $21\frac{1}{2}$ - $22\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Standards, 21- $21\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 20- $20\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.